NOV 26 1985

C 3.186/10:984

CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Population Characteristics

Series P-20, No. 401

Fertility of American Women: June 1984

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared by **Carolyn C. Rogers**, under the general direction of **Martin O'Connell**, Chief of the Fertility Statistics Branch. **Mary Hawkins** provided statistical assistance, and **Patricia Pyle** provided secretarial assistance. Overall direction was provided by **Arthur J. Norton**, Assistant Division Chief, Population Division. **Campbell J. Gibson**, Demographic Advisor, and **Signe I. Wetrogan**, Population Projections Branch, reviewed the contents of the report. Programming of the detailed tables was provided by **Roy Barnes**, and survey operations were coordinated by **Christopher Bleau**, Demographic Surveys Division. Statistical review of the text was provided by **Cathy M. Mazur**, Statistical Methods Division. **Marion Porter-Gordon**, Population Division, provided interdivisicnal text coordination. The report was edited by **Paula Coupe** and was prepared for publication in Publications Services Division.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Population Characteristics

Series P-20, No. 401
Issued November 1985

Fertility of American Women: June 1984

U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary
Sidney Jones, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
John G. Keane,
Director

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
John G. Keane, Director
C.L. Kincannon, Deputy Director
William P. Butz, Associate Director
for Demographic Fields

POPULATION DIVISION
Roger A. Herriot, Chief

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 401, *Fertility of American Women: June 1984*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1985.

For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Washington, D.C. 20402.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Contents

Page

Introduction 1
Current fertility patterns 1
Age patterns in fertility, 1976-84 4
Educational and labor force differences in fertility 5
Related reports 6

TEXT TABLES

A. Women who have had a child in the last year per 1,000 women, by age, birth order, and selected characteristics: June 1984 2
B. Births per 1,000 women in the last year: CPS and vital registration statistics, years ending June 1984, 1982, 1980, and 1976 4
C. Women who have had a child in the preceding 12 months and their percentage in the labor force: June 1984, 1980, and 1976 6

CHART

Percentage of women in the labor force, by age and children ever born: June 1984 5

DETAILED TABLES

(Most of the tables show data for all races, White, Black, and Spanish origin. (Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.) In addition, tabulations usually show data for age groups. Data are limited to the civilian noninstitutional population unless otherwise indicated in a headnote.)

1. Distribution of women and average number of children ever born, by race, age, and marital status 7

2. Children ever born per 1,000 women and percent childless, by selected characteristics
   Part A. All races 9
   Part B. White 11
   Part C. Black 13
   Part D. Spanish origin 15

3 .Children ever born per 1,000 wives in married-couple families, by selected characteristics . . 17

4. Women who have had a child in the last year per 1,000 women, by selected characteristics
   Part A. All races 18
   Part B. White 19
   Part C. Black 20
   Part D. Spanish origin 21

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

APPENDIXES

Appendix A. Allocation Tables 23
Appendix B. Definitions and Explanations 27
Appendix C. Source and Reliability of Estimates 31
Source of data 31
Reliability of estimates 31
Appendix D. Facsimile of June 1984 Supplemental Questionnaire 37

APPENDIX TABLES

A-1. Percentage of women not reporting on children ever born, by selected characteristics 23
C-1. Standard errors of estimated numbers 33
C-2. Standard errors of estimated percentages 33
C-3. Standard errors of estimated fertility ratios 34
C-4. F for children ever born per 1,000 women 34
C-5. "f" factors to be applied to generalized standard errors in tables C-1, C-2, and C-3 35
C-6. "a" and "b" parameters for estimated numbers and percentages of women 35

SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B Base is too small to show derived measure.
NA Not available.
X Not applicable.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Fertility of American Women: June 1984

INTRODUCTION

The fertility rate for the United States in the 12-month period ending in June 1984 was an estimated 65.8 births per 1,000 women 18 to 44 years old. This represents the lowest rate recorded so far this decade, down from a rate of 71.1 births per 1,000 in 1980. Statistics on the childbearing experience of American women contained in this report are based on data collected in the June 1984 supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). The principal findings of the survey are summarized below:

- The only age group which experienced an increase in fertility between 1980 and 1984 was that for women 30 to 34 years old. In 1984, the fertility rate for these women was 72.2 per 1,000, up from the rate of 60.0 in 1980.
- For women 18 to 44 years old who had a birth in the year preceding the survey, 42 percent reported that it was their first birth, resulting in a first birth rate of 27.7 per 1,000 women. Seventeen percent of all women who had a child in this period were unmarried (single, widowed, or divorced) at the survey date.
- Among the four major geographical regions, women 18 to 44 years old in the Northeast had the lowest fertility rate (56.9 births per 1,000 women) and had the highest percent childless (42 percent) in 1984.
- The fertility rate for Hispanic women 18 to 44 years old was 86.1 births per 1,000 women, significantly higher than the first feritility rate for women not of Spanish origin (64.4 per 1,000). Approximately 9 percent of all births were to women of Spanish origin.
- Fifty-two percent of women over age 30 in June 1984 who reported a birth in the 12 months prior to the survey were in the labor force as of the survey date; the corresponding figure in 1976 was only 28 percent. Similarly, increases were also noted for women age 18 to 29: 45 percent who had a birth in the 12-month period preceding June 1984 were in the labor force, up from 32 percent for a corresponding period ending in June 1976.

CURRENT FERTILITY PATTERNS

Fertility rates and corresponding first birth rates for women 18 to 44 years old for the 12-month period ending in June 1984 are summarized in table A for various socioeconomic groups. Of the 50.3 million women who were 18 to 44 years old in June 1984, 3.3 million reported having had a birth in the preceding 12 months, resulting in an estimated fertility rate of 65.8 births per 1,000 women 18 to 44 years old; this is down from a rate of 71.1 per 1,000 in 1980. The fertility rate in this report is defined as the number of women who had a child in the 12-month period prior to the June 1984 survey per 1,000 women in the specified age or population groups as of the survey date.

Significantly higher fertility rates are found among Hispanic women 18 to 44 years old (86.1 per 1,000) than among women who were not of Spanish origin (64.4 per 1,000). Approximately 9 percent of all births reported in the survey were born to women of Spanish origin. There was some evidence that the fertility rate for Black women (72.2) was higher than that reported by White women (64.6). These differences appeared only for 18-to-24-year olds where the fertility rate for Blacks (108.2) exceeded that for Whites (84.0). Among women in their late twenties, there was some evidence that White women had a higher rate of childbearing than did Black women, while in the 30-to-44 age group, the fertility rates were not significantly different between the two races.

Women 18 to 44 years old in the Northeast had the lowest fertility rate (56.9) and the highest percent childless (42 percent) among women in the four major regions of the United States in 1984 (table 4, part A). Historically, women in the Northeast delay their childbearing more than women in the rest of the Nation:[1] 79 percent of women 18 to 24 years old living in this region were childless as of June 1984, compared with 72 percent for women living in either the Midwest or West, and 66 percent for women living in the South (table 2, part A).

Of the women who had a child between July 1983 and June 1984, 28 percent were 30 to 44 years old, resulting in a rate of 37.1 births per 1,000 women this age. As of the survey date, 17 percent of these women were still childless (table 4, part A). The fertility rate for women 18 to 29 years old in 1984 was significantly higher (94.8 per 1,000 women) than that of women over 30 and 58 percent of these younger women reported that they were childless. Overall, 38 percent of women in the childbearing age groups (18 to 44) in June 1984 were childless.

[1]Selma Taffel, "Birth and Fertility Rates for the United States, 1980," Vital and Health Statistics, Series 21, No. 42; Robert D. Grove and Alice M. Hetzel, *Vital Statistics Rates in the United States, 1940-1960* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table A. Women Who Have Had a Child in the Last Year per 1,000

Line No.	Characteristic	Total, 18 to 44 years old			18 to 29 years old		
		Number of women (thousands)	Women who had a child in the last year		Number of women (thousands)	Women who had a child in the last year	
			Total births per 1,000	First births per 1,000		Total births per 1,000	First births per 1,000
1	Total, all women	50,304	65.8	27.7	25,052	94.8	45.2
	Race:						
2	White	42,230	64.6	28.6	20,857	94.0	46.8
3	Black	6,442	72.2	22.2	3,468	100.1	37.7
	Spanish origin:						
4	Spanish origin[1]	3,327	86.1	29.2	1,708	114.5	49.5
5	Not of Spanish origin	46,977	64.4	27.5	23,344	93.3	44.9
	Marital status:						
6	Currently married	31,069	88.6	36.1	11,750	162.0	74.4
7	Married, husband present	28,894	91.7	37.6	10,842	168.9	77.9
8	Married, husband absent[2]	2,174	46.8	15.2	908	79.2	33.3
9	Widowed or divorced	4,944	20.6	5.1	1,260	51.2	17.4
10	Single	14,291	32.0	17.2	12,042	33.8	19.7
	Educational attainment:						
11	Not a high school graduate	8,093	81.9	24.9	4,060	133.6	46.6
12	High school: 4 years	21,934	65.2	27.3	11,062	102.2	48.1
13	College: 1 to 3 years	11,428	54.8	26.7	6,415	66.4	39.2
14	4 or more years	8,850	66.8	32.2	3,515	78.4	45.7
15	4 years	5,923	72.2	34.6	2,713	85.5	47.1
16	5 or more years	2,926	55.9	27.4	802	54.3	41.0
	Labor force status:						
17	In labor force	35,314	43.8	22.1	17,905	59.1	33.9
18	Employed	32,365	42.6	22.0	15,954	58.0	34.3
19	Unemployed	2,948	57.2	23.5	1,951	68.3	30.9
20	Not in labor force	14,990	117.6	40.7	7,147	184.2	73.6
	Occupation of employed women:						
21	Managerial-professional	7,255	45.1	23.6	2,826	58.4	36.2
22	Technical, sales, and admin. support	15,165	39.9	22.2	7,934	52.8	34.4
23	Service workers	5,818	43.4	21.0	3,278	60.7	31.0
24	Precision prod., craft, and repair	831	43.3	26.2	379	76.2	47.2
25	Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,864	46.6	18.9	1,332	71.9	34.5
26	Farming, forestry, and fishing	432	55.7	14.7	206	83.0	30.9
	Family income:						
27	Under $10,000	9,210	88.5	33.8	5,488	124.2	52.8
28	$10,000 to $14,999	6,408	70.8	27.3	3,604	95.9	44.5
29	$15,000 to $19,999	6,097	69.7	31.6	3,266	106.7	53.8
30	$20,000 to $24,999	5,314	67.6	27.3	2,597	105.8	45.9
31	$25,000 to $29,999	4,806	58.8	24.2	2,227	85.3	41.4
32	$30,000 to $34,999	4,392	64.8	24.8	1,949	91.0	44.7
33	$35,000 and over	12,043	46.0	22.7	5,019	54.1	31.7
34	Income not reported	2,035	67.7	23.4	903	94.4	55.6
	Region of residence:						
35	Northeast	10,644	56.9	25.9	5,170	74.6	42.2
36	Midwest	12,462	68.0	27.5	6,292	101.3	45.5
37	South	17,033	66.4	28.2	8,584	99.0	46.3
38	West	10,165	71.6	28.7	5,006	100.2	46.3

- Zero or rounds to zero.

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.
[2] Includes separated women.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Women, by Age, Birth Order, and Selected Characteristics: June 1984

18 to 24 years old			25 to 29 years old			30 to 44 years old			Line No.
Number of women (thousands)	Women who had a child in the last year		Number of women (thousands)	Women who had a child in the last year		Number of women (thousands)	Women who had a child in the last year		
	Total births per 1,000	First births per 1,000		Total births per 1,000	First births per 1,000		Total births per 1,000	First births per 1,000	
14,408	86.9	48.2	10,644	105.5	41.2	25,252	37.1	10.2	1
11,949	84.0	48.0	8,908	107.4	45.3	21,373	35.9	10.7	2
2,067	108.2	51.4	1,400	88.1	17.4	2,974	39.8	4.1	3
1,008	118.4	57.3	699	108.9	38.3	1,620	56.1	7.8	4
13,400	84.6	47.5	9,945	105.3	41.3	23,632	35.8	10.4	5
4,718	191.1	102.2	7,031	142.4	55.8	19,319	43.9	12.8	6
4,328	197.6	106.1	6,514	149.8	59.1	18,052	45.4	13.5	7
390	119.8	58.7	518	48.5	14.2	1,266	23.6	2.2	8
365	77.1	23.1	895	40.6	15.0	3,685	10.2	0.9	9
9,324	34.5	21.9	2,718	31.4	12.0	2,249	22.2	3.6	10
2,695	147.9	61.4	1,366	105.4	17.4	4,033	29.8	3.1	11
6,461	100.2	59.6	4,601	105.1	32.1	10,872	27.5	6.2	12
4,020	41.4	29.4	2,395	108.3	55.5	5,013	40.1	10.7	13
1,232	31.9	21.6	2,283	103.4	58.7	5,334	59.2	23.4	14
1,046	31.5	19.4	1,667	119.3	64.4	3,210	61.0	24.1	15
186	33.8	33.8	616	60.5	43.1	2,124	56.5	22.3	16
10,423	49.6	31.2	7,482	72.3	37.7	17,409	28.1	10.0	17
9,042	46.2	30.6	6,912	73.4	39.1	16,411	27.6	10.0	18
1,381	72.1	35.1	570	59.0	20.7	998	35.6	9.2	19
3,984	184.4	92.8	3,162	183.9	49.4	7,844	57.0	10.7	20
1,059	25.9	17.3	1,767	77.9	47.5	4,429	36.7	15.5	21
4,757	41.6	31.2	3,177	69.7	39.2	7,231	25.7	8.8	22
2,216	56.4	34.4	1,062	69.8	24.0	2,541	21.0	8.1	23
175	60.9	38.0	204	89.2	55.1	452	15.9	8.5	24
714	66.9	32.5	617	77.8	36.7	1,532	24.5	5.3	25
121	73.8	33.8	85	96.0	26.6	226	30.9	-	26
3,439	139.2	70.2	2,049	98.9	23.5	3,722	35.9	5.8	27
2,094	108.3	55.5	1,510	78.8	29.4	2,804	38.4	5.2	28
1,751	107.8	67.1	1,515	105.5	38.4	2,831	26.9	6.0	29
1,297	93.0	43.4	1,299	118.6	48.3	2,717	31.1	9.6	30
1,101	56.9	34.4	1,125	113.0	48.2	2,579	35.9	9.4	31
968	40.9	25.3	981	140.3	63.9	2,443	43.9	9.0	32
3,175	27.0	21.4	1,844	101.0	49.4	7,024	40.1	16.3	33
581	84.3	57.5	322	112.5	52.0	1,132	46.4	15.7	34
3,083	58.5	36.9	2,087	98.5	50.0	5,474	40.2	10.6	35
3,648	91.6	50.4	2,644	114.7	38.7	6,169	33.9	9.1	36
4,903	95.3	52.3	3,681	103.9	38.3	8,449	33.2	9.8	37
2,773	97.4	51.0	2,233	103.7	40.5	5,159	43.9	11.7	38

Note: Since the number of women who have had a birth during the 12-month period was tabulated and not the actual numbers of births themselves, some small underestimation of fertility for this period may exist because of the omission of: (1) Multiple births; (2) two or more live births spaced within the 12-month period (the woman is counted only once); (3) women who had births in the period and who did not survive to the survey date; and (4) women who were in institutions and therefore not in the survey universe. These losses may be somewhat offset by the inclusion in the CPS of births to immigrants who did not have their children born in the United States and births to nonresident women. These births would not have been recorded in the vital registration system.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Of the estimated 3.3 million women[2] who had borne a child in the 12 months preceding the June 1984 survey, 42 percent (approximately 1.4 million women) had a first birth, producing a rate of 27.7 first births per 1,000 women 18 to 44 years old. No statistically significant difference was found between the 1984 first birth rate and that in 1980 when the rate was 28.5 births per 1,000.[3]

Table A also shows sharp differences in fertility by marital status. Fertility rates for currently married women (88.6 per 1,000) were significantly higher than for either single women (32.0 per 1,000) or women who were either widowed or divorced (20.6 per 1,000). In 1984, 17 percent of births to all women 18 to 44 years old were to women not married at the survey date (widowed, divorced, or single), up from 14 percent in 1980. Among women 18 to 24 years old in 1984 who had a child in the past 12 months, 28 percent (350,000) had an out-of-wedlock birth.

AGE PATTERNS IN FERTILITY, 1976-84

Age-specific fertility rates derived from the Current Population Survey are shown in table B for selected years between 1976 and 1984 (1976 was the first year current fertility rates were available from the CPS). The table shows that the fertility rate for women 18 to 44 years old in 1984 is significantly below the rates for both 1982 and 1980 and is back to the level estimated from the June 1976 CPS (67.2 per 1,000 women). (There was also some evidence that the rate for 1976 was also below the fertility rate reported in the June 1980 CPS.) Accompanying these estimates in the table are fertility rates for women 15 to 44 years old derived from official vital registration records.[4] Both data sets show an increase in the overall rate between 1976 and 1980, no significant changes between 1980 and 1982, but significantly lower rates by 1984. The lower fertility rates for the 12-month period ending in June 1984 may have been partly influenced by the economic conditions[5] in the prior years (1982 and 1983), considering the long-term responsibilities and economic costs in raising children.

Table B. Births per 1,000 Women in the Last Year: CPS and Vital Registration Statistics, Years Ending June 1984, 1982, 1980, and 1976

(Numbers in thousands)

Age of woman	1984	1982	1980	1976
CPS RATE PER 1,000				
18 to 44 years	65.8	70.5	71.1	67.2
18 to 24 years	86.9	88.3	96.6	93.2
25 to 29 years	105.5	110.7	114.8	104.8
30 to 34 years	72.2	73.5	60.0	56.4
35 to 39 years	22.7	29.4	26.9	22.6
40 to 44 years	5.5	10.5	9.9	6.5
CPS NUMBER OF WOMEN				
18 to 44 years	50,304	48,666	45,652	41,618
18 to 24 years	14,408	14,801	14,456	13,845
25 to 29 years	10,644	10,286	9,419	8,864
30 to 34 years	9,745	9,405	8,651	7,160
35 to 39 years	8,575	7,838	7,144	6,064
40 to 44 years	6,932	6,336	5,983	5,685
VITAL REGISTRATION RATE PER 1,000				
15 to 44 years	[1]64.8	67.0	67.1	64.2

[1]Based on a privisional estimate of births for the period July 1983 to June 1984.

Note: CPS rates are for the civilian noninstitutional population; vital registration data are for the resident female population.

Source: CPS rates are from unpublished data from the June 1976 CPS, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 364 and 379, and table 4, part A of this report. For vital registration rates, population base of females 15 to 44 are from Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 917 (table 2) and 965 (table 2). Numbers of births are from annual issues of Vital Statistics of the United States and Monthly Vital Statistics Report.

The only age group shown in table B whose 1984 fertility rate is significantly above its 1976 level is the 30-to-34 group with a rate of 72.2 births per 1,000 in 1984, compared with 56.4 per 1,000 in 1976. Birth expectations data from the CPS analyzed previously had anticipated this increase in fertility among 30-to-34-year-olds and a shift in childbearing towards older ages.[6] The movement toward a later age at childbearing can be attributed to such factors as an increasing percentage of women enrolled in college in their twenties and associated changes in childbearing.[7]

This shift in the timing of childbearing should not be interpreted as an indicator that a "baby boom" is underway for women currently in their early thirties. Data from the June 1983 Current Population Survey showed that women 30 to

[2]The number of children actually born to women 18 to 44 years old in the calendar year 1983 was 3,455,358, the latest year for which data are available from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Provisional data available from NCHS indicate that the total number of births for the 12-month period ending June 1984 was less than for the 12-month period ending June 1983 (National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*. Vol. 33, No. 6 and Vol. 34, No. 6, supplement).

[3]For more detailed data from the June 1980 CPS, see Martin O'Connell and Carolyn C. Rogers, "Differential Fertility in the United States: 1976-1980," Family Planning Perspectives. Vol. 14, No. 5 (1982), pp. 281-286.

[4]Because of publication constraints, vital registration data are for women 15 to 44 years old. Rates derived from vital registration data are slightly lower than CPS estimates because of the inclusion of 15-to-17-year-olds in the vital statistics data; these teenagers have much lower fertility rates than the population as a whole.

[5]For a discussion of the relative influence of husband's and wives' economic activity and earnings on fertility, see Richard A. Easterlin, Michael L. Wachter, and Susan M. Wachter, "Demographic Influences on Economic Stability: The United States Experience," Population and Development Review. Vol. 4, No. 1 (March 1978), pp. 1-22; William P. Butz and Michael P. Ward, "The Emergence of Countercyclical U.S. Fertility," American Economic Review, Vol. 69, No. 3 (June 1979), pp. 318-328; and Barbara Devaney, "An Analysis of Variations in U.S. Fertility and Female Labor Force Participation Trends," Demography. Vol. 20, No. 2 (May 1983), pp. 147-161.

[6]See Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 358, *Fertility of American Women: June 1979*, pp. 4-5; and Martin O'Connell and Carolyn C. Rogers, "Assessing Cohort Birth Expectations Data from the Current Population Survey: 1971-1981," Demography. Vol. 20, No. 3 (August 1983).

[7]See Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 394, *School Enrollment-Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1983 (Advance Report)*. p. 2; S. K. Happel, J. K. Hill, and S. A. Low, "An Economic Analysis of the Timing of Childbirth," Population Studies. Vol. 38, No. 2 (July 1984), pp. 299-311.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

34 years old expected to have on the average only 2.1 births by the end of their childbearing years. In comparison, women 40 to 44 years old as of June 1984, who are currently completing their childbearing, will probably have an average of 2.6 births each (table 1).

EDUCATIONAL AND LABOR FORCE DIFFERENCES IN FERTILITY

The possible effects of educational attainment and associated school enrollment on annual fertility rates are suggested by the rates shown in table A. Women 18 to 24 years old with at least 1 year of college (who were probably still in the process of completing their education) recorded significantly lower fertility rates than women who either failed to complete high school or who had exactly 4 years of high school.

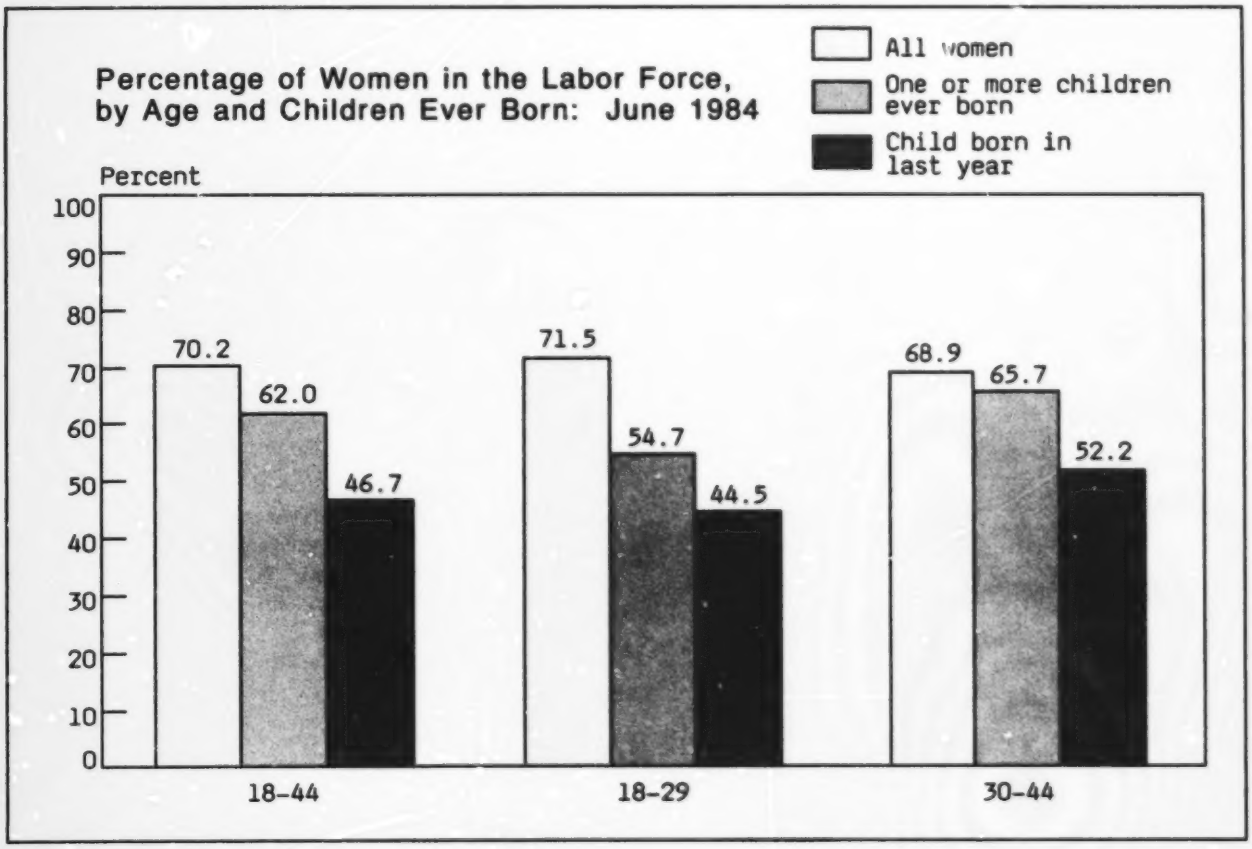
Among 25-to-29-year-olds, the fertility rate for women with exactly 4 years of college (119.3 per 1,000) is about twice that of women with 5 or more years of college (60.5 per 1,000). It is likely that women in this age, with schooling beyond college were either still continuing their educations or had just recently graduated and were still delaying their childbearing.

Among women 30 to 44 years old, fertility rates for women with 4 or more years of college (59.2) were twice as high as those of women who were either high school dropouts or high school graduates who already had most of their expected lifetime births by the time they were 30 years old. Birth expectations reported by women 30 to 34 years old from the June 1983 CPS[8] showed that only 12 to 13 percent of women who either failed to complete high school or who were high school graduates anticipated having a future birth compared with 41 percent for women with 4 or more years of college.

The lower rates of childbearing among more highly educated women noted in the earlier ages are not fully made up at the older ages. Despite their higher actual and anticipated fertility at later ages, 30-to-34-year-old college graduates expected to complete their childbearing years with an average of only 1.8 children, compared with an expected average of 2.1 births for women who completed 4 years of high school and 2.8 births for women who were not high school graduates.[9]

During and after a woman's educational career, employment opportunities develop, and the need for child care services arises for women who combine employment and motherhood. Overall, in June 1984, 70 percent of women 18 to 44 years old were in the labor force (chart). Among

[8]Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 395, *Fertility of American Women: June 1983*, table 4, part A.
[9]Ibid.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

those women who have ever had a child, 62 percent were currently in the labor force; in addition, almost one-half (47 percent) of women who had a child in the 12-month period preceding the survey were also in the labor force.

For those women who have children and who are either employed or looking for work, arranging for child care services becomes an important concern for the family. Data from the 1977 and 1982 Census of Service Industries shows that the total number of establishments (either those subject to or exempt from Federal income taxes) that were classified as providing child care services increased from 24,813 in 1977 to 30,762 in 1982.[10] This can be partly attributed to the increasing number of women in the labor force with preschool age children during this period from 4.7 million in June 1977 to 6 million in June 1982.[11]

Considering only women who have had a child in the 12 months before the June 1984 survey, about 1.5 million women, or 47 percent of all women with infants, were in the labor force (table C). This represents a considerable increase since 1976 when only 31 percent (865,000) of women with infants were in the labor force. For women 30 years old and over, only 28 percent of women with births in the year preceding the June 1976 survey were in the labor force; this percentage increased sharply to 37 percent in 1980 and 52 percent in 1984. Similarly, among 18-to-29-yearold women with infants, 32 percent were in the labor force in June 1976 as compared with 45 percent in June 1984.[12]

RELATED REPORTS

Data on birth expectations and fertility from the June surveys of 1972 through 1983 were published in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 248, 265, 277, 301, 308, 325, 341, 358, 375, 378, 387, and 395. The results of the June 1971 survey, which included data on childspacing and cumulative fertility by age for birth and marriage cohorts, appeared in Series P-20, No. 263. Similar data on childspacing from the detailed marital and fertility histories collected in the June 1975 and 1980 surveys are presented in Series P-20, Nos. 315 and 385.

[10]Data are for establishments with payrolls. *1977 Census of Service Industries.* Vol. 1, Subject Statistics, pp. 9-8 and 9-9; *1982 Census of Service Industries.* SC82-A-52, tables Ia and Ib.

[11]Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 129, *Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers: June 1982.* p. 1.

[12]Although the percentage of women with infants who were in the labor force was not statistically significant between the two age groups in 1976 or 1980, a greater percentage of women 30 and over were in the labor force in 1984 (52 percent) than were women under 30 (45 percent).

Table C. Women Who Have Had a Child in the Preceding 12 Months and Their Percentage in the Labor Force: June 1984, 1980, and 1976

(Numbers in thousands)

Age of woman and survey year	Number of women	In the labor force	
		Number	Percent
18 to 44 years old:			
1984	3,311	1,547	46.7
1980	3,247	1,233	38.0
1976	2,797	865	30.9
18 to 29 years old:			
1984	2,375	1,058	44.5
1980	2,476	947	38.2
1976	2,220	706	31.8
30 to 44 years old:			
1984	936	489	52.2
1980	770	287	37.3
1976	577	159	27.6

Source: June Current Population Surveys of 1976, 1980, and 1984.

Statistics on children ever born by social and economic characteristics from the 1970 census were published in Final Report PC(2)-3A, *Women by Children Ever Born,* and PC(2)-3B, *Childspacing and Current Fertility.* A comprehensive study entitled *Perspectives on American Fertility* was published in Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 70.

Photocopies of tables showing detailed national fertility rates by socioeconomic characteristics (similar to table A of this report) can be ordered by data users. The "Current Fertility Indicators: June 1984" tabulation package consists of approximately 175 pages and costs $35 (checks payable to "Commerce-Census"). To place an order, contact:

Martin O'Connell
Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233
(301) 763-5303

For references to census and survey data on fertility for earlier time periods, consult the Bureau of the Census catalog. For further information on the availability of these reports, write to:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services (Publications)
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 1. Distribution of Women and Average Number of Children Ever Born, by Race, Age, and Marital Status

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TABLE OF CONTENTS)

RACE, MARITAL STATUS, AND AGE	TOTAL WOMEN	WOMEN BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN								CHILDREN EVER BORN	
		TOTAL	NONE	ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	FIVE AND SIX	SEVEN OR MORE	TOTAL NUMBER	PER 1,000 WOMEN
ALL RACES											
ALL MARITAL CLASSES											
18 TO 44 YEARS	50,304	100.0	37.6	19.0	23.5	12.1	4.6	2.5	0.6	69,968	1,391
18 AND 19 YEARS	3,813	100.0	86.4	11.1	2.4	0.1	0.1	-	-	620	163
20 TO 24 YEARS	10,595	100.0	66.0	20.6	10.1	2.6	0.6	0.1	-	5,466	516
25 TO 29 YEARS	10,644	100.0	39.9	24.6	23.4	8.9	2.1	1.1	-	11,984	1,126
30 TO 34 YEARS	9,745	100.0	23.5	21.9	31.9	14.7	5.4	1.9	0.6	16,232	1,666
35 TO 39 YEARS	8,575	100.0	15.4	16.1	34.7	20.9	7.8	4.2	0.9	17,934	2,091
40 TO 44 YEARS	6,932	100.0	11.1	12.2	30.5	23.5	12.0	8.2	2.6	17,732	2,558
WOMEN EVER MARRIED											
18 TO 44 YEARS	36,013	100.0	19.1	22.9	31.3	16.3	6.2	3.2	0.9	66,033	1,834
18 AND 19 YEARS	448	100.0	39.3	50.7	9.4	0.6	-	-	-	320	713
20 TO 24 YEARS	4,635	100.0	40.7	34.5	18.7	4.9	1.0	0.1	-	4,233	913
25 TO 29 YEARS	7,926	100.0	26.6	28.9	29.3	11.3	2.5	1.3	0.1	10,993	1,387
30 TO 34 YEARS	8,475	100.0	15.8	23.8	35.7	16.1	5.9	2.0	0.6	15,490	1,828
35 TO 39 YEARS	7,948	100.0	10.8	16.6	36.8	22.3	8.3	4.2	1.0	17,548	2,208
40 TO 44 YEARS	6,580	100.0	7.9	12.2	31.9	24.6	12.4	8.4	2.6	17,449	2,652
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED											
18 TO 44 YEARS	14,291	100.0	84.1	9.3	3.9	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	3,936	275
18 AND 19 YEARS	3,365	100.0	92.7	5.8	1.4	-	0.1	-	-	301	89
20 TO 24 YEARS	5,960	100.0	85.7	9.7	3.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	-	1,233	207
25 TO 29 YEARS	2,718	100.0	78.6	11.8	6.0	2.0	1.1	0.4	-	991	365
30 TO 34 YEARS	1,270	100.0	74.5	9.6	6.4	5.2	2.4	1.4	0.5	742	584
35 TO 39 YEARS	627	100.0	73.6	10.5	7.3	3.4	1.3	3.4	0.4	386	616
40 TO 44 YEARS	352	100.0	70.8	12.2	4.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	2.1	283	804
WHITE											
ALL MARITAL CLASSES											
18 TO 44 YEARS	42,230	100.0	38.8	18.5	23.7	12.0	4.4	2.1	0.5	58,832	1,346
18 AND 19 YEARS	3,135	100.0	88.4	9.8	1.7	0.1	-	-	-	425	136
20 TO 24 YEARS	8,814	100.0	68.3	19.6	9.4	2.3	0.4	-	-	4,138	469
25 TO 29 YEARS	8,908	100.0	41.9	24.1	23.2	8.3	1.7	0.8	-	9,485	1,065
30 TO 34 YEARS	8,147	100.0	24.8	21.6	32.6	13.9	5.0	1.6	0.5	13,087	1,606
35 TO 39 YEARS	7,276	100.0	16.2	16.1	35.0	21.1	7.5	3.5	0.7	14,791	2,033
40 TO 44 YEARS	5,950	100.0	10.7	12.0	31.6	24.4	11.9	7.5	1.9	14,905	2,505
WOMEN EVER MARRIED											
18 TO 44 YEARS	31,247	100.0	20.0	23.0	31.6	16.1	5.8	2.8	0.6	55,567	1,778
18 AND 19 YEARS	410	100.0	38.4	52.1	8.8	0.7	-	-	-	294	717
20 TO 24 YEARS	4,151	100.0	42.0	34.3	18.4	4.5	0.7	0.1	-	3,644	878
25 TO 29 YEARS	6,920	100.0	28.1	29.2	29.1	10.5	2.1	1.0	-	9,190	1,328
30 TO 34 YEARS	7,215	100.0	16.6	23.6	36.5	15.5	5.5	1.7	0.5	12,863	1,783
35 TO 39 YEARS	6,837	100.0	11.3	16.8	37.1	22.4	7.9	3.7	0.7	14,729	2,154
40 TO 44 YEARS	5,714	100.0	7.6	12.1	32.9	25.3	12.4	7.8	1.9	14,848	2,599
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED											
18 TO 44 YEARS	10,983	100.0	92.1	5.7	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	-	1,265	115
18 AND 19 YEARS	2,725	100.0	95.9	3.4	0.6	-	-	-	-	131	48
20 TO 24 YEARS	4,663	100.0	91.8	6.4	1.3	0.4	0.1	-	-	494	106
25 TO 29 YEARS	1,988	100.0	90.2	6.3	2.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	-	296	149
30 TO 34 YEARS	932	100.0	88.0	6.5	2.3	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.2	225	241
35 TO 39 YEARS	439	100.0	91.9	5.1	1.8	-	0.6	0.6	-	62	142
40 TO 44 YEARS	236	100.0	85.6	10.7	0.6	1.6	0.7	-	0.6	58	245

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 1. Distribution of Women and Average Number of Children Ever Born, by Race, Age, and Marital Status—Continued

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TABLE OF CONTENTS)

RACE, MARTITAL STATUS, AND AGE	TOTAL WOMEN	WOMEN BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN								CHILDREN EVER BORN	
		TOTAL	NONE	ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	FIVE AND SIX	SEVEN OR MORE	TOTAL NUMBER	PER 1,000 WOMEN
BLACK											
ALL MARITAL CLASSES											
18 TO 44 YEARS	6,742	100.0	30.0	22.9	21.6	13.0	6.1	4.6	1.8	10,839	1,682
18 AND 19 YEARS	576	100.0	74.8	18.6	6.3	-	0.3	-	-	186	323
20 TO 24 YEARS	1,492	100.0	50.4	27.6	14.9	4.6	2.0	0.5	-	1,216	815
25 TO 29 YEARS	1,400	100.0	26.3	28.5	24.4	13.3	4.8	2.5	0.2	2,111	1,508
30 TO 34 YEARS	1,222	100.0	14.8	24.6	25.7	20.9	8.2	4.0	1.7	2,517	2,059
35 TO 39 YEARS	971	100.0	9.5	16.1	32.1	20.1	10.0	9.4	2.7	2,461	2,534
40 TO 44 YEARS	781	100.0	13.8	13.2	21.4	16.4	12.9	14.4	8.0	2,348	3,004
WOMEN EVER MARRIED											
18 TO 44 YEARS	3,586	100.0	12.1	22.4	28.2	18.9	9.0	6.6	2.8	8,240	2,298
18 AND 19 YEARS	27	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	20	723
20 TO 24 YEARS	393	100.0	27.8	37.1	21.6	9.3	3.7	0.5	-	493	1,253
25 TO 29 YEARS	764	100.0	13.6	27.6	30.7	18.8	5.6	3.5	0.4	1,439	1,885
30 TO 34 YEARS	924	100.0	9.6	25.8	28.0	21.9	9.2	3.6	1.8	2,016	2,181
35 TO 39 YEARS	802	100.0	6.4	14.4	34.1	21.6	11.4	9.0	3.0	2,141	2,668
40 TO 44 YEARS	675	100.0	10.1	12.7	22.7	18.0	13.3	14.9	8.4	2,131	3,156
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED											
18 TO 44 YEARS	2,856	100.0	52.4	23.6	13.4	5.5	2.5	2.0	0.4	2,599	910
18 AND 19 YEARS	548	100.0	76.1	18.1	5.5	-	0.3	-	-	166	303
20 TO 24 YEARS	1,099	100.0	58.5	24.2	12.5	3.0	1.3	0.5	-	724	659
25 TO 29 YEARS	637	100.0	41.6	29.6	17.0	6.8	3.8	1.3	-	672	1,056
30 TO 34 YEARS	298	100.0	31.1	20.8	18.7	18.0	5.3	4.7	1.5	501	1,683
35 TO 39 YEARS	169	100.0	24.4	24.6	22.5	12.8	3.4	10.9	1.5	320	1,896
40 TO 44 YEARS	106	100.0	37.3	16.5	13.3	6.7	9.8	11.1	5.4	216	2,041
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]											
ALL MARITAL CLASSES											
18 TO 44 YEARS	3,327	100.0	29.1	18.1	22.8	16.3	6.9	4.8	2.0	6,056	1,820
18 AND 19 YEARS	270	100.0	80.6	17.4	2.1	-	-	-	-	58	215
20 TO 24 YEARS	738	100.0	49.3	28.1	13.6	7.6	1.1	0.2	-	619	839
25 TO 29 YEARS	699	100.0	29.6	21.3	27.3	15.6	3.8	2.4	-	1,056	1,510
30 TO 34 YEARS	680	100.0	12.7	14.7	30.5	22.7	10.2	5.7	3.6	1,642	2,415
35 TO 39 YEARS	542	100.0	8.9	13.2	25.8	24.7	15.7	9.2	2.5	1,468	2,707
40 TO 44 YEARS	397	100.0	11.4	6.7	28.5	22.6	10.2	13.2	7.3	1,214	3,053
WOMEN EVER MARRIED											
18 TO 44 YEARS	2,463	100.0	12.6	19.7	29.0	21.1	9.0	6.1	2.6	5,675	2,304
18 AND 19 YEARS	44	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	30	666
20 TO 24 YEARS	410	100.0	25.8	40.1	19.2	12.8	2.0	-	-	513	1,251
25 TO 29 YEARS	535	100.0	16.1	23.4	34.0	19.2	4.6	2.8	-	977	1,826
30 TO 34 YEARS	598	100.0	7.2	14.6	33.2	24.3	11.2	5.8	3.8	1,541	2,577
35 TO 39 YEARS	504	100.0	5.2	12.7	27.4	26.3	16.3	9.4	2.7	1,428	2,832
40 TO 44 YEARS	371	100.0	8.1	5.6	30.5	23.2	10.9	14.2	7.4	1,187	3,196
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED											
18 TO 44 YEARS	864	100.0	76.3	13.5	5.0	2.6	0.9	1.2	0.4	381	441
18 AND 19 YEARS	226	100.0	88.4	10.7	1.0	-	-	-	-	28	126
20 TO 24 YEARS	328	100.0	78.6	13.2	6.5	1.1	-	0.5	-	106	323
25 TO 29 YEARS	164	100.0	73.6	14.5	5.6	4.0	1.2	1.1	-	79	481
30 TO 34 YEARS	82	100.0	53.0	15.0	11.0	10.5	3.5	4.8	2.1	101	1,235
35 TO 39 YEARS	38	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	40	1,052
40 TO 44 YEARS	26	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	27	1,018

[1]PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women and Percent Childless, by Selected Characteristics

Part A. All Races

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TABLE OF CONTENTS)

CHARACTERISTIC	WOMEN 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD			WOMEN 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD			WOMEN 35 TO 44 YEARS OLD		
	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS
REGION									
ALL MARITAL CLASSES									
UNITED STATES	14,408	422	71.4	20,390	1,384	32.0	15,507	2,300	13.5
NORTHEAST	3,083	299	78.9	4,161	1,229	36.5	3,400	2,177	15.2
MIDWEST[1]	3,648	417	71.7	5,069	1,458	31.1	3,744	2,365	11.8
SOUTH	4,903	510	66.1	6,809	1,446	28.3	5,321	2,321	13.1
WEST	2,773	412	72.1	4,350	1,349	34.7	3,042	2,320	14.2
WOMEN EVER MARRIED									
UNITED STATES	5,083	896	40.6	16,401	1,615	21.0	14,528	2,409	9.5
NORTHEAST	719	886	39.5	3,154	1,507	22.6	3,126	2,303	10.5
MIDWEST[1]	1,304	906	40.5	4,107	1,680	20.7	3,539	2,477	7.9
SOUTH	2,024	894	40.6	5,651	1,629	19.6	5,005	2,408	9.8
WEST	1,035	893	41.4	3,489	1,612	22.3	2,856	2,442	9.8
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED									
UNITED STATES	9,324	164	88.2	3,988	435	77.3	979	684	72.6
NORTHEAST	2,364	121	90.9	1,007	356	80.1	274	742	69.2
MIDWEST[1]	2,344	145	89.2	962	510	75.4	205	433	78.6
SOUTH	2,879	240	84.0	1,158	555	70.7	316	947	65.4
WEST	1,738	125	90.4	861	280	85.0	183	423	83.3
FARM-NONFARM RESIDENCE									
ALL MARITAL CLASSES									
UNITED STATES	14,408	422	71.4	20,390	1,384	32.0	15,507	2,300	13.5
FARM	305	375	73.8	302	1,790	20.9	375	2,613	8.0
NONFARM	14,102	423	71.4	20,087	1,378	32.2	15,132	2,292	13.6
WOMEN EVER MARRIED									
UNITED STATES	5,083	896	40.6	16,401	1,615	21.0	14,528	2,409	9.5
FARM	106	982	33.9	279	1,908	16.4	368	2,647	6.6
NONFARM	4,978	894	40.7	16,122	1,610	21.1	14,161	2,403	9.6
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED									
UNITED STATES	9,324	164	88.2	3,988	435	77.3	979	684	72.6
FARM	199	52	94.9	23	(B)	(B)	8	(B)	(B)
NONFARM	9,125	167	88.1	3,965	435	77.3	971	682	72.6
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
ALL MARITAL CLASSES									
TOTAL	14,408	422	71.4	20,390	1,384	32.0	15,507	2,300	13.5
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	2,695	881	48.8	2,692	2,282	12.8	2,707	3,038	9.6
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS	6,461	463	66.4	8,618	1,542	23.7	6,854	2,333	10.6
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	5,252	137	89.2	9,080	968	45.7	5,946	1,926	18.5
1 TO 3 YEARS	4,020	152	87.9	4,571	1,225	35.0	2,837	2,148	13.6
4 YEARS	1,046	93	93.2	3,084	753	54.4	1,794	1,865	19.8
5 OR MORE YEARS	186	59	94.1	1,424	607	61.4	1,315	1,531	27.3
WOMEN EVER MARRIED									
TOTAL	5,083	896	40.6	16,401	1,615	21.0	14,528	2,409	9.5
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	1,131	1,487	17.2	2,231	2,429	7.3	2,481	3,173	5.7
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS	2,664	860	38.5	7,349	1,724	15.5	6,546	2,410	8.0
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	1,289	450	65.4	6,822	1,230	31.5	5,501	2,063	13.0
1 TO 3 YEARS	948	504	60.9	3,691	1,428	25.0	2,686	2,238	10.4
4 YEARS	304	306	78.2	2,190	1,039	37.8	1,649	2,018	13.5
5 OR MORE YEARS	37	(B)	(B)	942	902	42.8	1,165	1,725	18.3
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED									
TOTAL	9,324	164	88.2	3,988	435	77.3	979	684	72.6
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	1,564	442	71.7	461	1,571	39.5	226	1,562	52.5
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS	3,796	184	86.0	1,269	484	71.1	308	693	67.0
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	3,964	36	96.9	2,258	175	88.5	445	231	86.6
1 TO 3 YEARS	3,072	44	96.2	881	376	76.9	149	536	71.8
4 YEARS	742	6	99.4	894	53	95.1	144	121	91.5
5 OR MORE YEARS	150	12	98.8	483	31	97.6	151	33	96.7

[1] FORMERLY THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women and Percent Childless, by Selected Characteristics—Continued

Part A. All Races—Continued

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TABLE OF CONTENTS)

CHARACTERISTIC	WOMEN 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD			WOMEN 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD			WOMEN 35 TO 44 YEARS OLD		
	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
ALL MARITAL CLASSES									
TOTAL	14,408	422	71.4	20,390	1,384	32.0	15,507	2,300	13.5
IN LABOR FORCE	10,423	266	80.4	14,152	1,109	40.7	10,738	2,120	15.9
EMPLOYED	9,042	244	82.1	13,140	1,072	42.0	10,183	2,097	16.1
UNEMPLOYED	1,381	427	69.0	1,012	1,587	23.7	555	2,546	11.9
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	3,984	826	48.1	6,237	2,008	12.5	4,769	2,705	8.0
WOMEN EVER MARRIED									
TOTAL	5,083	896	40.6	16,401	1,615	21.0	14,528	2,409	9.5
IN LABOR FORCE	3,261	656	53.1	10,839	1,371	27.5	9,969	2,242	11.3
EMPLOYED	2,849	616	55.6	10,091	1,335	28.6	9,455	2,219	11.4
UNEMPLOYED	412	935	35.5	748	1,867	13.0	514	2,672	8.9
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,823	1,323	18.2	5,563	2,089	8.4	4,559	2,773	5.5
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED									
TOTAL	9,324	164	88.2	3,988	435	77.3	979	884	72.6
IN LABOR FORCE	7,163	91	92.8	3,314	251	83.7	769	538	75.5
EMPLOYED	6,193	73	94.3	3,049	204	86.3	728	514	76.9
UNEMPLOYED	969	211	83.3	265	795	54.1	41	(B)	(B)
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,162	406	73.2	674	1,337	45.8	210	1,219	61.8
OCCUPATION									
ALL MARITAL CLASSES									
TOTAL EMPLOYED	9,042	244	82.1	13,140	1,072	42.0	10,183	2,097	16.1
MANAGERIAL-PROFESSIONAL	1,059	164	88.9	3,500	736	56.2	2,695	1,723	23.6
TECH.,SALES, AND ADMIN. SUPPORT	4,757	191	84.8	5,939	1,024	42.1	4,469	2,032	14.8
SERVICE WORKERS	2,216	341	76.4	2,011	1,472	28.3	1,591	2,582	11.8
PRECISION PROD.,CRAFT. & REPAIR	175	351	76.0	380	1,214	35.5	276	2,357	9.2
OPERATORS, FABRIC. AND LABORERS	714	381	73.6	1,149	1,496	26.3	1,000	2,428	11.5
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	121	289	78.5	160	1,738	27.2	151	2,923	10.8
WOMEN EVER MARRIED									
TOTAL EMPLOYED	2,849	616	55.6	10,091	1,335	28.6	9,455	2,219	11.4
MANAGERIAL-PROFESSIONAL	314	480	69.5	2,500	1,008	40.7	2,419	1,903	16.0
TECH.,SALES, AND ADMIN. SUPPORT	1,537	481	62.0	4,667	1,251	29.6	4,231	2,118	11.3
SERVICE WORKERS	628	904	40.0	1,574	1,774	16.0	1,455	2,722	7.7
PRECISION PROD.,CRAFT. & REPAIR	60	(B)	(B)	284	1,539	19.4	264	2,416	6.9
OPERATORS, FABRIC. AND LABORERS	272	831	42.2	924	1,737	16.3	938	2,540	7.6
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	37	(B)	(B)	142	1,938	20.0	148	2,947	10.0
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED									
TOTAL EMPLOYED	6,193	73	94.3	3,049	204	86.3	728	514	76.9
MANAGERIAL-PROFESSIONAL	745	30	97.1	1,000	65	95.1	277	147	89.7
TECH.,SALES, AND ADMIN. SUPPORT	3,219	53	95.7	1,272	192	87.8	238	511	77.0
SERVICE WORKERS	1,588	118	90.8	437	388	72.4	136	1,090	55.3
PRECISION PROD.,CRAFT. & REPAIR	115	166	87.0	96	259	83.1	12	(B)	(B)
OPERATORS, FABRIC. AND LABORERS	443	104	92.8	225	509	67.7	62	(B)	(B)
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	83	71	96.9	18	(B)	(B)	3	(B)	(B)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women and Percent Childless, by Selected Characteristics—Continued

Part B. White

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TABLE OF CONTENTS)

CHARACTERISTIC	WOMEN 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD			WOMEN 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD			WOMEN 35 TO 44 YEARS OLD		
	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS
REGION									
ALL MARITAL CLASSES									
UNITED STATES	11,949	382	73.6	17,055	1,324	33.8	13,226	2,245	13.7
NORTHEAST	2,625	273	80.6	3,637	1,182	38.7	2,938	2,147	15.6
MIDWEST[1]	3,246	395	73.2	4,409	1,416	32.0	3,379	2,345	11.7
SOUTH	3,730	430	70.1	5,265	1,352	30.5	4,303	2,203	13.5
WEST	2,349	410	71.9	3,744	1,312	35.6	2,606	2,298	14.5
WOMEN EVER MARRIED									
UNITED STATES	4,561	863	41.7	14,135	1,560	22.2	12,551	2,356	9.6
NORTHEAST	658	860	40.8	2,823	1,471	24.0	2,742	2,279	10.8
MIDWEST[1]	1,215	895	41.2	3,693	1,642	21.6	3,217	2,457	7.6
SOUTH	1,748	834	42.5	4,578	1,537	21.2	4,127	2,293	10.1
WEST	940	880	41.2	3,041	1,578	23.0	2,464	2,418	10.2
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED									
UNITED STATES	7,388	84	93.3	2,920	178	89.5	675	178	89.7
NORTHEAST	1,967	76	94.0	814	181	89.4	196	290	83.9
MIDWEST[1]	2,030	95	92.3	716	246	85.8	162	127	92.1
SOUTH	1,982	73	94.5	687	121	92.8	175	78	94.0
WEST	1,409	97	92.3	703	162	90.1	142	205	89.4
FARM-NONFARM RESIDENCE									
ALL MARITAL CLASSES									
UNITED STATES	11,949	382	73.6	17,055	1,324	33.8	13,226	2,245	13.7
FARM	294	370	74.1	282	1,771	21.1	367	2,579	7.7
NONFARM	11,656	382	73.6	16,773	1,316	34.0	12,859	2,236	13.9
WOMEN EVER MARRIED									
UNITED STATES	4,561	863	41.7	14,135	1,560	22.2	12,551	2,356	9.6
FARM	104	965	34.7	265	1,868	16.9	363	2,605	6.7
NONFARM	4,458	861	41.8	13,870	1,554	22.3	12,188	2,349	9.7
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED									
UNITED STATES	7,388	84	93.3	2,920	178	89.5	675	178	89.7
FARM	190	45	95.6	17	(B)	(B)	4	(B)	(B)
NONFARM	7,198	86	93.3	2,903	178	89.5	671	179	89.6
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
ALL MARITAL CLASSES									
TOTAL	11,949	382	73.6	17,055	1,324	33.8	13,226	2,245	13.7
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	2,125	831	49.9	2,091	2,198	13.4	2,101	2,929	9.0
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS	5,365	420	69.0	7,218	1,487	25.0	5,956	2,300	10.5
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	4,460	122	90.4	7,745	936	47.5	5,169	1,905	19.3
1 TO 3 YEARS	3,386	137	89.2	3,846	1,190	36.6	2,432	2,124	14.1
4 YEARS	919	78	94.1	2,646	736	55.7	1,545	1,855	20.7
5 OR MORE YEARS	155	54	94.6	1,253	576	63.3	1,192	1,521	28.0
WOMEN EVER MARRIED									
TOTAL	4,561	863	41.7	14,135	1,560	22.2	12,551	2,356	9.6
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	1,022	1,427	18.1	1,848	2,374	7.1	1,984	3,069	5.1
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS	2,389	835	39.4	6,333	1,667	16.3	5,750	2,375	7.9
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	1,151	422	67.3	5,954	1,194	33.2	4,817	2,041	13.6
1 TO 3 YEARS	847	485	62.5	3,220	1,387	28.5	2,339	2,206	10.9
4 YEARS	270	255	80.8	1,912	1,009	39.6	1,428	2,004	14.5
5 OR MORE YEARS	34	(B)	(B)	822	873	44.5	1,051	1,726	18.3
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED									
TOTAL	7,388	84	93.3	2,920	178	89.5	675	178	89.7
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	1,103	279	79.4	243	858	61.3	118	565	76.4
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS	2,976	87	92.8	886	200	86.5	205	204	84.7
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	3,309	17	98.4	1,791	75	94.8	352	34	97.0
1 TO 3 YEARS	2,540	21	98.1	626	178	88.5	93	70	93.0
4 YEARS	648	4	99.6	734	26	97.6	117	45	96.5
5 OR MORE YEARS	121	15	98.5	431	9	99.1	141	-	100.0

[1]FORMERLY THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women and Percent Childless, by Selected Characteristics—Continued

Part B. Whites—Continued

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TABLE OF CONTENTS)

CHARACTERISTIC	WOMEN 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD			WOMEN 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD			WOMEN 35 TO 44 YEARS OLD		
	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
ALL MARITAL CLASSES									
TOTAL	11,949	382	73.6	17,055	1,324	33.8	13,226	2,245	13.7
IN LABOR FORCE	8,920	236	82.6	11,850	1,046	43.3	9,043	2,072	16.5
EMPLOYED	7,948	221	83.6	11,173	1,020	44.2	8,620	2,051	16.7
UNEMPLOYED	972	358	74.0	677	1,474	27.6	423	2,494	11.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	3,029	811	47.2	5,204	1,956	12.1	4,182	2,621	7.8
WOMEN EVER MARRIED									
TOTAL	4,561	863	41.7	14,135	1,560	22.2	12,551	2,356	9.6
IN LABOR FORCE	2,922	624	54.9	9,274	1,308	29.6	8,492	2,197	11.7
EMPLOYED	2,592	590	57.1	8,732	1,279	30.5	8,092	2,176	11.8
UNEMPLOYED	330	892	37.7	542	1,763	15.0	400	2,615	8.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,640	1,290	18.0	4,861	2,042	8.3	4,059	2,691	5.4
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED									
TOTAL	7,388	84	93.3	2,920	178	89.5	675	178	89.7
IN LABOR FORCE	5,998	47	96.0	2,577	103	92.6	552	143	90.3
EMPLOYED	5,356	43	96.5	2,442	91	93.4	528	130	91.3
UNEMPLOYED	643	85	92.7	135	311	78.6	24	(B)	(B)
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,390	245	81.6	343	746	66.0	123	335	86.9
OCCUPATION									
ALL MARITAL CLASSES									
TOTAL EMPLOYED	7,948	221	83.6	11,173	1,020	44.2	8,620	2,051	16.7
MANAGERIAL-PROFESSIONAL	949	160	89.1	3,126	712	57.9	2,389	1,716	24.1
TECH.,SALES, AND ADMIN. SUPPORT	4,187	174	86.1	5,076	975	43.9	3,913	2,002	15.6
SERVICE WORKERS	1,902	299	79.1	1,620	1,443	29.7	1,143	2,540	10.6
PRECISION PROD.,CRAFT. & REPAIR	157	318	77.1	313	1,116	38.7	233	2,335	10.2
OPERATORS, FABRIC. AND LABORERS	639	358	75.1	884	1,435	28.9	803	2,393	11.4
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	113	284	77.9	155	1,715	27.7	140	2,690	11.7
WOMEN EVER MARRIED									
TOTAL EMPLOYED	2,592	590	57.1	8,732	1,279	30.5	8,092	2,176	11.8
MANAGERIAL-PROFESSIONAL	297	463	69.7	2,247	978	42.6	2,152	1,899	16.4
TECH.,SALES, AND ADMIN. SUPPORT	1,404	452	64.0	4,065	1,194	31.4	3,741	2,092	11.9
SERVICE WORKERS	557	878	41.2	1,314	1,737	16.6	1,073	2,677	6.5
PRECISION PROD.,CRAFT. & REPAIR	50	(B)	(B)	233	1,444	21.4	226	2,403	8.1
OPERATORS, FABRIC. AND LABORERS	247	832	42.6	735	1,684	17.5	762	2,504	7.4
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	36	(B)	(B)	137	1,910	20.8	138	2,721	10.7
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED									
TOTAL EMPLOYED	5,356	43	96.5	2,442	91	93.4	528	130	91.3
MANAGERIAL-PROFESSIONAL	652	23	98.0	879	34	97.1	236	53	95.2
TECH.,SALES, AND ADMIN. SUPPORT	2,783	33	97.3	1,011	90	94.1	171	48	95.5
SERVICE WORKERS	1,345	59	94.8	306	180	85.9	70	(B)	(B)
PRECISION PROD.,CRAFT. & REPAIR	107	157	88.1	80	160	89.5	7	(B)	(B)
OPERATORS, FABRIC. AND LABORERS	392	59	95.6	149	203	85.3	41	(B)	(B)
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	77	46	97.7	17	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women and Percent Childless, by Selected Characteristics—Continued

Part C. Black

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TABLE OF CONTENTS)

CHARACTERISTIC	WOMEN 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD			WOMEN 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD			WOMEN 35 TO 44 YEARS OLD		
	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS
REGION									
ALL MARITAL CLASSES									
UNITED STATES	2,067	678	57.2	2,622	1,765	21.0	1,752	2,744	11.4
NORTHEAST	411	477	67.1	427	1,609	20.8	380	2,494	12.0
MIDWEST[1]	344	618	58.4	546	1,801	23.7	313	2,638	11.6
SOUTH	1,107	795	51.8	1,414	1,795	19.8	915	2,874	11.5
WEST	205	554	64.3	235	1,780	22.0	145	2,808	9.1
WOMEN EVER MARRIED									
UNITED STATES	420	1,219	29.3	1,688	2,047	11.4	1,478	2,891	8.1
NORTHEAST	56	(B)	(B)	244	1,955	7.9	304	2,633	7.5
MIDWEST[1]	73	(B)	(B)	324	2,091	11.8	273	2,774	10.1
SOUTH	255	1,318	27.5	958	2,068	11.6	775	3,025	8.3
WEST	36	(B)	(B)	162	1,968	14.4	126	2,946	4.3
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED									
UNITED STATES	1,647	540	64.3	934	1,255	38.2	275	1,952	29.4
NORTHEAST	355	377	73.4	184	1,150	37.9	76	1,937	30.0
MIDWEST[1]	271	521	65.2	222	1,378	41.1	40	(B)	(B)
SOUTH	852	639	59.1	456	1,223	36.9	140	2,038	29.4
WEST	169	419	70.5	72	(B)	(B)	19	(B)	(B)
FARM-NONFARM RESIDENCE									
ALL MARITAL CLASSES									
UNITED STATES	2,067	678	57.2	2,622	1,765	21.0	1,752	2,744	11.4
FARM	11	(B)	(B)	13	(B)	(B)	6	(B)	(B)
NONFARM	2,056	679	57.2	2,609	1,763	21.0	1,747	2,737	11.4
WOMEN EVER MARRIED									
UNITED STATES	420	1,219	29.3	1,688	2,047	11.4	1,478	2,891	8.1
FARM	2	(B)	(B)	8	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)
NONFARM	419	1,219	29.4	1,680	2,041	11.4	1,476	2,881	8.1
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED									
UNITED STATES	1,647	540	64.3	934	1,255	38.2	275	1,952	29.4
FARM	10	(B)	(B)	6	(B)	(B)	4	(B)	(B)
NONFARM	1,637	542	64.3	929	1,260	38.2	271	1,952	29.0
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
ALL MARITAL CLASSES									
TOTAL	2,067	678	57.2	2,622	1,765	21.0	1,752	2,744	11.4
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	494	1,108	42.3	503	2,632	9.9	510	3,561	11.7
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS	955	720	51.3	1,163	1,822	16.6	704	2,632	10.5
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	618	271	78.3	956	1,240	32.0	539	2,118	12.5
1 TO 3 YEARS	514	280	77.1	593	1,501	22.9	334	2,318	10.3
4 YEARS	90	234	84.6	280	804	47.2	135	1,832	16.6
5 OR MORE YEARS	14	(B)	(B)	83	854	46.3	70	(B)	(B)
WOMEN EVER MARRIED									
TOTAL	420	1,219	29.3	1,688	2,047	11.4	1,478	2,891	8.1
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	80	2,085	9.4	293	2,800	6.7	407	3,783	8.3
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS	225	1,156	28.3	802	2,115	9.0	608	2,766	7.8
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	115	737	45.0	592	1,581	17.0	463	2,271	8.3
1 TO 3 YEARS	90	702	45.6	380	1,787	12.4	285	2,460	7.3
4 YEARS	22	(B)	(B)	156	1,270	21.6	114	2,064	8.3
5 OR MORE YEARS	3	(B)	(B)	57	(B)	(B)	65	(B)	(B)
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED									
TOTAL	1,647	540	64.3	934	1,255	38.2	275	1,952	29.4
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	414	918	48.6	209	2,395	14.4	103	2,678	25.2
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS	730	585	58.4	361	1,170	33.5	96	1,783	27.1
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	503	164	85.9	364	685	56.6	75	1,177	38.0
1 TO 3 YEARS	424	190	83.8	213	990	41.5	49	(B)	(B)
4 YEARS	68	(B)	(B)	125	223	79.3	21	(B)	(B)
5 OR MORE YEARS	11	(B)	(B)	27	(B)	(B)	5	(B)	(B)

[1]FORMERLY THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women and Percent Childless, by Selected Characteristics—Continued

Part C. Black—Continued

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TABLE OF CONTENTS)

CHARACTERISTIC	WOMEN 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD			WOMEN 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD			WOMEN 35 TO 44 YEARS OLD		
	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
ALL MARITAL CLASSES									
TOTAL	2,067	678	57.2	2,622	1,785	21.0	1,752	2,744	11.4
IN LABOR FORCE	1,256	502	63.8	1,871	1,503	24.1	1,316	2,479	12.5
EMPLOYED	892	460	67.3	1,562	1,435	26.0	1,214	2,448	12.3
UNEMPLOYED	364	605	55.1	309	1,845	14.8	102	2,846	14.9
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	812	951	47.0	751	2,417	13.0	437	3,543	8.4
WOMEN EVER MARRIED									
TOTAL	420	1,219	29.3	1,688	2,047	11.4	1,478	2,891	8.1
IN LABOR FORCE	276	962	34.6	1,234	1,831	12.5	1,122	2,615	9.0
EMPLOYED	206	928	37.8	1,050	1,767	13.6	1,037	2,577	8.7
UNEMPLOYED	70	(B)	(B)	184	2,197	6.6	85	3,079	12.5
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	144	1,712	19.0	454	2,634	8.3	356	3,762	5.2
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED									
TOTAL	1,647	540	64.3	934	1,255	38.2	275	1,952	29.4
IN LABOR FORCE	979	372	72.0	637	867	46.6	194	1,695	32.3
EMPLOYED	686	320	76.2	512	755	51.4	177	1,695	32.8
UNEMPLOYED	293	495	62.3	125	1,327	26.9	17	(B)	(B)
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	668	787	53.1	297	2,086	20.2	80	2,571	22.4
OCCUPATION									
ALL MARITAL CLASSES									
TOTAL EMPLOYED	892	460	67.3	1,562	1,435	26.0	1,214	2,448	12.3
MANAGERIAL-PROFESSIONAL	77	277	82.2	261	1,047	36.7	222	1,811	15.4
TECH.,SALES, AND ADMIN. SUPPORT	462	363	72.1	716	1,361	28.5	421	2,304	8.7
SERVICE WORKERS	275	637	56.9	324	1,627	19.7	377	2,785	15.6
PRECISION PROD.,CRAFT. & REPAIR	13	(B)	(B)	47	(B)	(B)	29	(B)	(B)
OPERATORS, FABRIC. AND LABORERS	63	(B)	(B)	210	1,787	15.3	158	2,660	11.1
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	2	(B)	(B)	4	(B)	(B)	6	(B)	(B)
WOMEN EVER MARRIED									
TOTAL EMPLOYED	206	928	37.8	1,050	1,767	13.6	1,037	2,577	8.7
MANAGERIAL-PROFESSIONAL	15	(B)	(B)	175	1,377	18.6	189	1,971	10.0
TECH.,SALES, AND ADMIN. SUPPORT	106	840	38.5	490	1,676	15.3	361	2,373	6.6
SERVICE WORKERS	61	(B)	(B)	205	2,032	9.2	319	2,943	12.4
PRECISION PROD.,CRAFT. & REPAIR	7	(B)	(B)	35	(B)	(B)	25	(B)	(B)
OPERATORS, FABRIC. AND LABORERS	17	(B)	(B)	141	2,068	9.0	137	2,836	6.2
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	-	(B)	(B)	4	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED									
TOTAL EMPLOYED	686	320	76.2	512	755	51.4	177	1,695	32.8
MANAGERIAL-PROFESSIONAL	62	(B)	(B)	87	383	73.0	32	(B)	(B)
TECH.,SALES, AND ADMIN. SUPPORT	356	220	82.0	226	676	57.4	60	(B)	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS	214	497	65.0	119	928	37.8	58	(B)	(B)
PRECISION PROD.,CRAFT. & REPAIR	5	(B)	(B)	12	(B)	(B)	5	(B)	(B)
OPERATORS, FABRIC. AND LABORERS	46	(B)	(B)	69	(B)	(B)	21	(B)	(B)
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	2	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women and Percent Childless, by Selected Characteristics—Continued

Part D. Spanish Origin

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TABLE OF CONTENTS)

CHARACTERISTIC	WOMEN 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD			WOMEN 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD			WOMEN 35 TO 44 YEARS OLD		
	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS
REGION									
ALL MARITAL CLASSES									
UNITED STATES	1,008	672	57.7	1,379	1,956	21.3	940	2,854	10.0
NORTHEAST	175	674	57.1	269	1,694	23.3	201	2,756	9.0
MIDWEST[1]	70	(B)	(B)	106	1,893	28.6	65	(B)	(B)
SOUTH	340	625	61.9	411	2,092	19.8	298	2,590	13.1
WEST	424	680	56.5	593	1,992	20.0	375	3,145	9.0
WOMEN EVER MARRIED									
UNITED STATES	455	1,194	27.3	1,133	2,222	11.4	875	2,987	6.4
NORTHEAST	55	(B)	(B)	185	1,958	11.1	181	2,826	7.2
MIDWEST[1]	42	(B)	(B)	88	2,096	20.7	64	(B)	(B)
SOUTH	167	1,150	29.0	360	2,358	10.6	273	2,804	7.0
WEST	191	1,210	25.8	501	2,244	10.4	357	3,257	6.2
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED									
UNITED STATES	554	243	82.6	246	732	66.8	64	(B)	(B)
NORTHEAST	120	355	74.4	84	1,118	50.0	20	(B)	(B)
MIDWEST[1]	28	(B)	(B)	18	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)
SOUTH	174	123	93.4	52	(B)	(B)	25	(B)	(B)
WEST	233	246	81.7	93	628	72.1	18	(B)	(B)
FARM-NONFARM RESIDENCE									
ALL MARITAL CLASSES									
UNITED STATES	1,008	672	57.7	1,379	1,956	21.3	940	2,854	10.0
FARM	11	(B)	(B)	13	(B)	(B)	14	(B)	(B)
NONFARM	997	667	58.1	1,367	1,960	21.1	926	2,831	10.1
WOMEN EVER MARRIED									
UNITED STATES	455	1,194	27.3	1,133	2,222	11.4	875	2,987	6.4
FARM	6	(B)	(B)	11	(B)	(B)	14	(B)	(B)
NONFARM	449	1,191	27.5	1,122	2,228	11.1	862	2,964	6.5
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED									
UNITED STATES	554	243	82.6	246	732	66.8	64	(B)	(B)
FARM	6	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)
NONFARM	548	237	83.2	245	736	66.6	64	(B)	(B)
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
ALL MARITAL CLASSES									
TOTAL	1,008	672	57.7	1,379	1,956	21.3	940	2,854	10.0
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	422	1,065	37.8	597	2,640	10.2	452	3,442	7.7
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS	380	481	69.9	436	1,679	23.9	312	2,406	11.1
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	207	218	85.0	346	1,127	37.0	175	2,133	13.9
1 TO 3 YEARS	180	200	86.6	218	1,282	29.7	109	2,278	11.8
4 YEARS	22	(B)	(B)	86	895	48.0	41	(B)	(B)
5 OR MORE YEARS	4	(B)	(B)	42	(B)	(B)	25	(B)	(B)
WOMEN EVER MARRIED									
TOTAL	455	1,194	27.3	1,133	2,222	11.4	875	2,987	6.4
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	221	1,600	12.8	514	2,820	5.7	412	3,633	4.4
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS	172	892	34.2	363	1,913	13.0	298	2,497	7.5
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	61	(B)	(B)	256	1,459	20.4	165	2,256	9.6
1 TO 3 YEARS	45	(B)	(B)	167	1,609	13.8	102	2,406	7.9
4 YEARS	16	(B)	(B)	64	(B)	(B)	39	(B)	(B)
5 OR MORE YEARS	-	(B)	(B)	26	(B)	(B)	24	(B)	(B)
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED									
TOTAL	554	243	82.6	246	732	66.8	64	(B)	(B)
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	201	476	65.2	82	1,519	38.3	40	(B)	(B)
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS	208	140	90.3	74	(B)	(B)	14	(B)	(B)
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	145	67	95.6	90	183	84.0	10	(B)	(B)
1 TO 3 YEARS	135	72	95.3	52	(B)	(B)	7	(B)	(B)
4 YEARS	6	(B)	(B)	22	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)
5 OR MORE YEARS	4	(B)	(B)	16	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)

[1]FORMERLY THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women and Percent Childless, by Selected Characteristics—Continued

Part D. Spanish Origin—Continued

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TABLE OF CONTENTS)

CHARACTERISTIC	WOMEN 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD			WOMEN 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD			WOMEN 35 TO 44 YEARS OLD		
	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS	NUMBER OF WOMEN	CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
ALL MARITAL CLASSES									
TOTAL	1,008	672	57.7	1,379	1,956	21.3	940	2,854	10.0
IN LABOR FORCE	584	422	71.5	778	1,575	30.6	564	2,660	13.1
EMPLOYED	505	448	70.5	704	1,521	31.1	526	2,618	12.8
UNEMPLOYED	79	251	77.5	74	(B)	(B)	39	(B)	(B)
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	425	1,015	38.7	601	2,449	9.2	375	3,145	5.3
WOMEN EVER MARRIED									
TOTAL	455	1,194	27.3	1,133	2,222	11.4	875	2,987	6.4
IN LABOR FORCE	228	934	37.4	617	1,918	17.2	517	2,833	8.5
EMPLOYED	203	968	36.7	552	1,880	16.9	480	2,792	8.1
UNEMPLOYED	25	(B)	(B)	64	(B)	(B)	37	(B)	(B)
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	227	1,456	17.1	516	2,585	4.4	358	3,208	3.5
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED									
TOTAL	554	243	82.6	246	732	66.8	64	(B)	(B)
IN LABOR FORCE	356	94	93.3	161	262	81.7	47	(B)	(B)
EMPLOYED	302	99	93.3	152	215	82.9	46	(B)	(B)
UNEMPLOYED	54	(B)	(B)	9	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	198	510	63.4	85	1,624	38.4	17	(B)	(B)
OCCUPATION									
ALL MARITAL CLASSES									
TOTAL EMPLOYED	505	448	70.5	704	1,521	31.1	526	2,618	12.8
MANAGERIAL-PROFESSIONAL	13	(B)	(B)	95	790	57.0	64	(B)	(B)
TECH.,SALES, AND ADMIN. SUPPORT	272	342	75.9	298	1,307	34.1	177	2,118	11.7
SERVICE WORKERS	130	596	65.2	151	1,858	17.4	124	3,072	12.4
PRECISION PROD.,CRAFT. & REPAIR	15	(B)	(B)	38	(B)	(B)	31	(B)	(B)
OPERATORS, FABRIC. AND LABORERS	59	(B)	(B)	110	2,087	23.3	112	3,024	8.0
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	15	(B)	(B)	14	(B)	(B)	18	(B)	(B)
WOMEN EVER MARRIED									
TOTAL EMPLOYED	203	968	36.7	552	1,880	16.9	480	2,792	8.1
MANAGERIAL-PROFESSIONAL	6	(B)	(B)	64	(B)	(B)	50	(B)	(B)
TECH.,SALES, AND ADMIN. SUPPORT	98	832	42.7	233	1,648	18.0	169	2,208	8.5
SERVICE WORKERS	57	(B)	(B)	119	2,201	7.7	110	3,261	10.9
PRECISION PROD.,CRAFT. & REPAIR	3	(B)	(B)	29	(B)	(B)	29	(B)	(B)
OPERATORS, FABRIC. AND LABORERS	31	(B)	(B)	96	2,363	13.5	104	3,127	6.0
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	8	(B)	(B)	11	(B)	(B)	18	(B)	(B)
WOMEN NEVER MARRIED									
TOTAL EMPLOYED	302	99	93.3	152	215	82.9	46	(B)	(B)
MANAGERIAL-PROFESSIONAL	7	(B)	(B)	30	(B)	(B)	15	(B)	(B)
TECH.,SALES, AND ADMIN. SUPPORT	174	67	94.5	65	(B)	(B)	8	(B)	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS	73	(B)	(B)	32	(B)	(B)	14	(B)	(B)
PRECISION PROD.,CRAFT. & REPAIR	13	(B)	(B)	9	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)
OPERATORS, FABRIC. AND LABORERS	28	(B)	(B)	14	(B)	(B)	8	(B)	(B)
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	7	(B)	(B)	3	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 3. Children Ever Born per 1,000 Wives in Married-Couple Families, by Selected Characteristics

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TABLE OF CONTENTS)

CHARACTERISTIC	WIVES 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD			WIVES 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD			WIVES 35 TO 44 YEARS OLD		
		CHILDREN EVER BORN			CHILDREN EVER BORN			CHILDREN EVER BORN	
	NUMBER OF WOMEN	NUMBER	PER 1,000 WIVES	NUMBER OF WOMEN	NUMBER	PER 1,000 WIVES	NUMBER OF WOMEN	NUMBER	PER 1,000 WIVES
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF WIFE									
TOTAL	3,983	3,485	875	12,842	20,922	1,629	11,166	27,045	2,422
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	820	1,204	1,468	1,549	3,754	2,424	1,746	5,496	3,148
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS	2,102	1,813	862	5,714	10,141	1,775	5,048	12,320	2,440
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	1,061	468	441	5,580	7,026	1,260	4,371	9,228	2,111
1 TO 3 YEARS	758	393	519	2,899	4,276	1,475	2,091	4,757	2,275
4 YEARS	270	69	254	1,872	2,002	1,069	1,356	2,839	2,094
5 OR MORE YEARS	33	7	(B)	809	750	927	924	1,632	1,766
LABOR FORCE STATUS OF WIFE									
TOTAL	3,983	3,485	875	12,842	20,922	1,629	11,166	27,045	2,422
IN LABOR FORCE	2,528	1,592	630	8,165	11,243	1,377	7,254	16,384	2,259
EMPLOYED	2,248	1,330	592	7,685	10,403	1,354	6,938	15,556	2,242
UNEMPLOYED	280	262	934	480	840	1,749	316	828	2,622
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,455	1,893	1,301	4,677	9,679	2,070	3,911	10,661	2,726
MAJOR OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED WIFE									
TOTAL EMPLOYED	2,248	1,330	592	7,685	10,403	1,354	6,938	15,556	2,242
MANAGERIAL-PROFESSIONAL	264	107	404	2,051	2,136	1,041	1,876	3,663	1,953
TECH., SALES, AND ADMIN. SUPPORT	1,229	553	450	3,563	4,543	1,275	3,108	6,694	2,154
SERVICE WORKERS	464	438	944	1,099	1,970	1,792	950	2,562	2,696
PRECISION PROD., CRAFT. & REPAIR	43	22	(B)	185	294	1,593	199	504	2,535
OPERATORS, FABRIC. AND LABORERS	213	182	855	666	1,227	1,842	672	1,749	2,601
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	35	28	(B)	121	233	1,928	133	383	2,878
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF HUSBAND									
TOTAL	3,983	3,485	875	12,842	20,922	1,629	11,166	27,045	2,422
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	764	937	1,226	1,638	3,640	2,222	1,884	5,661	3,006
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS	1,933	1,804	933	4,739	8,213	1,733	3,905	9,737	2,493
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	1,092	589	539	6,083	8,435	1,387	5,186	11,129	2,146
1 TO 3 YEARS	667	431	646	2,709	4,194	1,548	2,017	4,608	2,285
4 YEARS	310	118	381	1,987	2,564	1,291	1,495	3,067	2,052
5 OR MORE YEARS	114	39	345	1,387	1,676	1,208	1,674	3,453	2,063
RECORD NOT LOCATED	194	155	800	382	634	1,661	191	518	2,706
LABOR FORCE STATUS OF HUSBAND									
TOTAL	3,983	3,485	875	12,842	20,922	1,629	11,166	27,045	2,422
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3,695	3,225	873	12,125	19,712	1,626	10,566	25,494	2,413
EMPLOYED	3,459	2,931	847	11,568	18,613	1,609	10,229	24,545	2,400
UNEMPLOYED	236	294	1,245	557	1,099	1,973	337	949	2,816
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	102	115	1,132	357	635	1,781	425	1,086	2,558
IN ARMED FORCES	177	139	787	335	546	1,636	151	413	2,728
RECORD NOT LOCATED	10	6	(B)	25	28	(B)	24	52	(B)
MAJOR OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED CIVILIAN HUSBAND									
TOTAL EMPLOYED	3,459	2,931	847	11,568	18,613	1,609	10,229	24,545	2,400
MANAGERIAL-PROFESSIONAL	439	208	473	3,172	4,213	1,328	3,335	7,088	2,125
TECH., SALES, AND ADMIN. SUPPORT	597	425	711	2,177	3,020	1,387	1,943	4,363	2,245
SERVICE WORKERS	254	203	798	711	1,174	1,652	598	1,483	2,481
PRECISION PROD., CRAFT. & REPAIR	948	900	950	2,644	4,867	1,841	2,121	5,508	2,597
OPERATORS, FABRIC. AND LABORERS	987	947	960	2,360	4,283	1,815	1,816	4,922	2,710
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	234	249	1,062	504	1,056	2,093	415	1,182	2,845
RECORD NOT LOCATED	-	-	(B)	-	-	(B)	-	-	(B)
FAMILY INCOME									
WIFE IN LABOR FORCE									
TOTAL INCOME	2,528	1,592	630	8,165	11,243	1,377	7,254	16,384	2,259
UNDER $10,000	419	375	895	573	1,126	1,966	359	1,008	2,810
$10,000 TO $14,999	489	406	830	795	1,367	1,718	481	1,300	2,704
$15,000 TO $19,999	491	310	631	1,014	1,489	1,469	601	1,469	2,444
$20,000 TO $24,999	406	213	525	1,052	1,605	1,526	687	1,677	2,441
$25,000 TO $29,999	236	110	467	1,057	1,469	1,389	799	1,808	2,262
$30,000 TO $34,999	201	72	360	1,146	1,524	1,330	883	1,951	2,209
$35,000 AND OVER	233	86	368	2,308	2,397	1,039	3,101	6,357	2,050
INCOME NOT REPORTED	54	20	(B)	220	266	1,207	343	815	2,373
WIFE NOT IN LABOR FORCE									
TOTAL INCOME	1,455	1,893	1,301	4,677	9,679	2,070	3,911	10,661	2,726
UNDER $10,000	460	656	1,427	649	1,528	2,347	379	1,174	3,102
$10,000 TO $14,999	304	401	1,322	580	1,318	2,271	358	1,140	3,185
$15,000 TO $19,999	253	320	1,269	671	1,439	2,146	373	1,105	2,961
$20,000 TO $24,999	196	244	1,243	699	1,402	2,004	414	1,164	2,810
$25,000 TO $29,999	76	95	1,258	597	1,207	2,021	457	1,220	2,671
$30,000 TO $34,999	70	91	(B)	446	854	1,914	387	1,047	2,703
$35,000 AND OVER	57	46	(B)	862	1,605	1,861	1,331	3,260	2,449
INCOME NOT REPORTED	40	39	(B)	171	330	1,925	211	549	2,598

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 4. Women Who Have Had a Child in the Last Year per 1,000 Women, by Selected Characteristics

Part A. All Races

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TABLE OF CONTENTS)

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER OF WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS	WOMEN WHO HAVE HAD A CHILD IN THE LAST YEAR		
			NUMBER	TOTAL BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN	FIRST BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN
TOTAL, 18 TO 44 YEARS OLD	50,304	37.6	3,311	65.8	27.7
AGE					
18 TO 29 YEARS	25,052	58.0	2,375	94.8	45.2
18 TO 24 YEARS	14,408	71.4	1,252	86.9	48.2
25 TO 29 YEARS	10,644	39.9	1,123	105.5	41.2
30 TO 44 YEARS	25,252	17.3	936	37.1	10.2
30 TO 34 YEARS	9,745	23.5	703	72.2	20.9
35 TO 39 YEARS	8,575	15.4	195	22.7	5.4
40 TO 44 YEARS	6,932	11.1	38	5.5	1.1
MARITAL STATUS					
CURRENTLY MARRIED	31,069	18.9	2,752	88.6	36.1
MARRIED, HUSBAND PRESENT	28,894	19.1	2,650	91.7	37.6
MARRIED, HUSBAND ABSENT[1]	2,174	16.5	102	46.8	15.2
WIDOWED OR DIVORCED	4,944	20.5	102	20.6	5.1
SINGLE	14,291	84.1	457	32.0	17.2
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	8,093	23.7	663	81.9	24.9
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS	21,934	32.2	1,430	65.2	27.3
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	20,277	49.0	1,218	60.1	29.1
1 TO 3 YEARS	11,428	48.3	627	54.8	26.7
4 OR MORE YEARS	8,850	49.9	591	66.8	32.2
4 YEARS	5,923	50.8	428	72.2	34.6
5 OR MORE YEARS	2,926	48.1	164	55.9	27.4
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
IN LABOR FORCE	35,314	44.9	1,547	43.8	22.1
EMPLOYED	32,365	45.0	1,379	42.6	22.0
UNEMPLOYED	2,948	42.7	169	57.2	23.5
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	14,990	20.5	1,763	117.6	40.7
OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED WOMEN					
TOTAL EMPLOYED	32,365	45.0	1,379	42.6	22.0
MANAGERIAL-PROFESSIONAL	7,255	48.9	328	45.1	23.6
TECH.,SALES, AND ADMIN. SUPPORT	15,165	47.4	605	39.9	22.2
SERVICE WORKERS	5,818	42.1	253	43.4	21.0
PRECISION PROD.,CRAFT. & REPAIR	831	35.3	36	43.3	26.2
OPERATORS, FABRIC. AND LABORERS	2,864	32.9	133	46.6	18.9
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	432	35.8	24	55.7	14.7
FAMILY INCOME					
TOTAL INCOME	50,304	37.6	3,311	65.8	27.7
UNDER $10,000	9,210	31.3	815	88.5	33.8
$10,000 TO $14,999	6,408	36.9	454	70.8	27.3
$15,000 TO $19,999	6,097	38.3	425	69.7	31.6
$20,000 TO $24,999	5,314	36.3	359	67.6	27.3
$25,000 TO $29,999	4,806	36.8	282	58.8	24.2
$30,000 TO $34,999	4,392	35.6	284	64.8	24.8
$35,000 AND OVER	12,043	43.3	554	46.0	22.7
INCOME NOT REPORTED	2,035	41.8	138	67.7	33.4
REGION OF RESIDENCE					
NORTHEAST	10,644	42.0	606	56.9	25.9
MIDWEST[2]	12,462	37.2	847	68.0	27.5
SOUTH	17,033	34.4	1,130	66.4	28.2
WEST	10,165	38.8	728	71.6	28.7

[1]INCLUDES SEPARATED WOMEN.
[2]FORMERLY THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 4. Women Who Have Had a Child in the Last Year per 1,000 Women, by Selected Characteristics–Continued

Part B. White

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TABLE OF CONTENTS)

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER OF WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS	WOMEN WHO HAVE HAD A CHILD IN THE LAST YEAR		
			NUMBER	TOTAL BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN	FIRST BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN
TOTAL, 18 TO 44 YEARS OLD	42,230	38.8	2,727	64.6	28.6
AGE					
18 TO 29 YEARS	20,857	60.1	1,960	94.0	46.8
18 TO 24 YEARS	11,949	73.6	1,003	84.0	48.0
25 TO 29 YEARS	8,908	41.9	957	107.4	45.3
30 TO 44 YEARS	21,373	17.9	767	35.9	10.7
30 TO 34 YEARS	8,147	24.8	581	71.3	22.1
35 TO 39 YEARS	7,276	16.2	153	21.1	5.6
40 TO 44 YEARS	5,950	10.7	32	5.4	1.3
MARITAL STATUS					
CURRENTLY MARRIED	27,259	19.6	2,430	89.1	37.9
MARRIED, HUSBAND PRESENT	25,807	19.6	2,380	92.2	39.2
MARRIED, HUSBAND ABSENT[1]	1,453	18.7	50	34.4	15.4
WIDOWED OR DIVORCED	3,988	22.9	76	19.0	5.7
SINGLE	10,983	92.1	221	20.1	13.7
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	6,317	24.2	512	81.0	26.9
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS	18,539	33.1	1,159	62.5	27.5
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	17,374	50.1	1,056	60.8	30.3
1 TO 3 YEARS	9,664	49.4	540	55.9	28.4
4 OR MORE YEARS	7,710	51.0	516	66.9	32.7
4 YEARS	5,109	52.0	377	73.8	36.5
5 OR MORE YEARS	2,601	48.9	138	53.2	25.2
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
IN LABOR FORCE	29,814	46.9	1,290	43.3	23.0
EMPLOYED	27,741	47.0	1,180	42.5	22.9
UNEMPLOYED	2,073	46.1	110	53.1	25.2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	12,416	19.2	1,437	115.8	41.8
OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED WOMEN					
TOTAL EMPLOYED	27,741	47.0	1,180	42.5	22.9
MANAGERIAL-PROFESSIONAL	6,463	50.0	300	46.3	24.4
TECH., SALES, AND ADMIN. SUPPORT	13,176	48.9	520	39.4	23.4
SERVICE WORKERS	4,664	45.1	200	42.8	19.8
PRECISION PROD., CRAFT, & REPAIR	703	37.9	33	47.0	26.7
OPERATORS, FABRIC. AND LABORERS	2,327	35.6	104	44.6	21.7
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	407	36.1	24	59.1	15.6
FAMILY INCOME					
TOTAL INCOME	42,230	38.8	2,727	64.6	28.6
UNDER $10,000	6,279	34.7	546	87.0	37.5
$10,000 TO $14,999	5,005	38.0	348	69.6	28.7
$15,000 TO $19,999	5,104	38.8	364	71.2	32.3
$20,000 TO $24,999	4,779	36.2	330	69.0	28.9
$25,000 TO $29,999	4,304	35.8	259	60.1	25.2
$30,000 TO $34,999	3,969	35.7	265	66.8	27.4
$35,000 AND OVER	11,038	44.1	500	45.3	22.7
INCOME NOT REPORTED	1,751	42.8	115	65.8	31.9
REGION OF RESIDENCE					
NORTHEAST	9,199	43.3	529	57.0	27.0
MIDWEST[2]	11,034	37.9	742	67.2	27.1
SOUTH	13,298	36.1	844	63.5	30.2
WEST	8,699	39.1	617	70.9	29.5

[1] INCLUDES SEPARATED WOMEN.
[2] FORMERLY THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 4. Women Who Have Had a Child in the Last Year per 1,000 Women, by Selected Characteristics—Continued

Part C. Black

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TABLE OF CONTENTS)

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER OF WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS	WOMEN WHO HAVE HAD A CHILD IN THE LAST YEAR		
			NUMBER	TOTAL BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN	FIRST BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN
TOTAL, 18 TO 44 YEARS OLD	6,442	30.0	465	72.2	22.2
AGE					
18 TO 29 YEARS	3,468	44.7	347	100.1	37.7
18 TO 24 YEARS	2,067	57.2	224	108.2	51.4
25 TO 29 YEARS	1,400	26.3	123	88.1	17.4
30 TO 44 YEARS	2,974	12.8	118	39.8	4.1
30 TO 34 YEARS	1,222	14.8	81	66.1	7.2
35 TO 39 YEARS	971	9.5	34	34.6	3.6
40 TO 44 YEARS	781	13.8	4	5.0	-
MARITAL STATUS					
CURRENTLY MARRIED	2,768	13.1	219	79.3	18.1
MARRIED, HUSBAND PRESENT	2,108	13.7	173	82.1	20.5
MARRIED, HUSBAND ABSENT[1]	660	10.8	46	70.3	10.8
WIDOWED OR DIVORCED	819	9.0	21	25.7	3.0
SINGLE	2,856	52.4	225	78.7	31.6
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	1,507	21.1	136	90.4	17.7
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS	2,823	26.8	223	78.9	25.3
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	2,113	40.6	107	50.4	21.2
1 TO 3 YEARS	1,440	39.3	68	47.4	19.8
4 OR MORE YEARS	672	43.3	38	57.0	24.2
4 YEARS	505	45.7	31	61.4	17.7
5 OR MORE YEARS	167	36.1	7	43.6	43.6
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
IN LABOR FORCE	4,443	31.9	205	46.1	16.4
EMPLOYED	3,669	31.5	149	40.7	15.1
UNEMPLOYED	774	33.7	56	71.7	22.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,999	25.8	261	130.4	35.1
OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED WOMEN					
TOTAL EMPLOYED	3,669	31.5	149	40.7	15.1
MANAGERIAL-PROFESSIONAL	560	34.5	15	26.1	14.6
TECH., SALES, AND ADMIN. SUPPORT	1,598	35.9	61	37.9	10.8
SERVICE WORKERS	976	28.6	44	45.5	26.3
PRECISION PROD., CRAFT. & REPAIR	89	22.1	3	33.1	33.1
OPERATORS, FABRIC. AND LABORERS	431	20.4	27	62.0	3.7
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	14	(B)	-	(B)	(B)
FAMILY INCOME					
TOTAL INCOME	6,442	30.0	465	72.2	22.2
UNDER $10,000	2,574	22.9	243	94.3	26.3
$10,000 TO $14,999	1,187	32.8	82	69.1	19.7
$15,000 TO $19,999	817	35.0	54	65.5	26.5
$20,000 TO $24,999	394	37.5	19	48.1	5.4
$25,000 TO $29,999	368	46.4	18	50.0	16.5
$30,000 TO $34,999	333	34.9	12	35.6	-
$35,000 AND OVER	566	30.4	21	37.0	19.7
INCOME NOT REPORTED	203	31.0	17	83.4	53.2
REGION OF RESIDENCE					
NORTHEAST	1,219	33.7	66	54.2	21.4
MIDWEST[2]	1,203	30.5	82	68.6	27.3
SOUTH	3,436	27.9	267	77.8	21.2
WEST	585	33.6	50	84.8	19.4

[1]INCLUDES SEPARATED WOMEN.
[2]FORMERLY THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 4. Women Who Have Had a Child in the Last Year per 1,000 Women, by Selected Characteristics—Continued

Part D. Spanish Origin

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TABLE OF CONTENTS)

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER OF WOMEN	PERCENT CHILDLESS	WOMEN WHO HAVE HAD A CHILD IN THE LAST YEAR		
			NUMBER	TOTAL BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN	FIRST BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN
TOTAL, 18 TO 44 YEARS OLD	3,327	29.1	286	86.1	29.2
AGE					
18 TO 29 YEARS	1,708	46.2	196	114.5	49.5
18 TO 24 YEARS	1,008	57.7	119	118.4	57.3
25 TO 29 YEARS	699	29.6	76	108.9	38.3
30 TO 44 YEARS	1,620	11.1	91	56.1	7.8
30 TO 34 YEARS	680	12.7	73	107.2	15.9
35 TO 39 YEARS	542	8.9	11	19.7	3.4
40 TO 44 YEARS	397	11.4	7	18.3	-
MARITAL STATUS					
CURRENTLY MARRIED	2,147	12.7	224	104.3	32.7
MARRIED, HUSBAND PRESENT	1,887	13.1	208	110.4	36.6
MARRIED, HUSBAND ABSENT[1]	260	9.5	16	60.1	5.0
WIDOWED OR DIVORCED	316	11.7	23	72.8	16.2
SINGLE	864	76.3	40	45.7	25.3
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	1,471	17.3	153	104.0	27.4
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS	1,128	34.2	79	69.6	25.2
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	728	45.1	55	75.3	39.2
1 TO 3 YEARS	508	46.1	37	71.9	33.1
4 OR MORE YEARS	221	42.7	18	82.9	53.2
4 YEARS	149	40.2	18	121.8	77.6
5 OR MORE YEARS	72	(B)	-	(B)	(B)
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
IN LABOR FORCE	1,926	37.8	115	59.8	21.4
EMPLOYED	1,735	37.1	109	62.7	21.4
UNEMPLOYED	191	44.9	6	33.8	21.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,401	17.1	171	122.2	40.0
OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED WOMEN					
TOTAL EMPLOYED	1,735	37.1	109	62.7	21.4
MANAGERIAL-PROFESSIONAL	172	48.1	10	59.6	28.4
TECH., SALES, AND ADMIN. SUPPORT	747	44.0	36	47.8	18.9
SERVICE WORKERS	405	31.2	27	65.5	17.7
PRECISION PROD., CRAFT, & REPAIR	84	31.3	6	69.3	50.0
OPERATORS, FABRIC. AND LABORERS	280	24.9	26	94.2	24.3
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	47	(B)	4	(B)	(B)
FAMILY INCOME					
TOTAL INCOME	3,327	29.1	286	86.1	29.2
UNDER $10,000	1,102	25.3	134	121.5	40.7
$10,000 TO $14,999	583	25.3	42	71.7	12.4
$15,000 TO $19,999	453	31.0	14	29.9	10.2
$20,000 TO $24,999	311	30.0	22	72.2	24.8
$25,000 TO $29,999	226	26.2	19	84.8	37.6
$30,000 TO $34,999	193	36.7	24	123.2	47.8
$35,000 AND OVER	357	41.4	19	54.5	33.2
INCOME NOT REPORTED	103	29.9	12	119.7	31.4
REGION OF RESIDENCE					
NORTHEAST	644	28.0	53	82.4	35.6
MIDWEST[2]	241	26.8	27	112.3	54.7
SOUTH	1,050	31.6	77	73.3	24.0
WEST	1,392	28.2	129	92.9	25.8

[1]INCLUDES SEPARATED WOMEN.
[2]FORMERLY THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BLANK PAGE

Appendix A. Allocation Tables

Table A-1. Percentage of Women Not Reporting on Children Ever Born, by Selected Characteristics

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TABLE OF CONTENTS)

CHARACTERISTIC	WOMEN EVER MARRIED			WOMEN NEVER MARRIED		
	NUMBER OF WOMEN[1]	NOT REPORTING[2]		NUMBER OF WOMEN[1]	NOT REPORTING[2]	
		NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT
AGE						
ALL RACES						
TOTAL	23,633	539	2.3	8,996	244	2.7
18 AND 19 YEARS	287	4	1.4	2,139	54	2.5
20 TO 24 YEARS	3,064	41	1.3	3,768	95	2.5
25 TO 29 YEARS	5,019	79	1.6	1,661	43	2.6
30 TO 34 YEARS	5,614	101	1.8	802	21	2.6
35 TO 39 YEARS	5,237	139	2.7	402	17	4.2
40 TO 44 YEARS	4,412	175	4.0	224	14	6.3
WHITE						
TOTAL	20,738	453	2.2	7,044	183	2.6
18 AND 19 YEARS	263	3	1.1	1,750	39	2.2
20 TO 24 YEARS	2,774	36	1.3	3,018	75	2.5
25 TO 29 YEARS	4,425	69	1.6	1,240	33	2.7
30 TO 34 YEARS	4,861	79	1.6	595	18	3.0
35 TO 39 YEARS	4,560	114	2.5	288	7	2.4
40 TO 44 YEARS	3,855	152	3.9	153	11	7.2
BLACK						
TOTAL	1,990	65	3.3	1,569	53	3.4
18 AND 19 YEARS	13	1	(B)	299	12	4.0
20 TO 24 YEARS	207	3	1.4	592	17	2.9
25 TO 29 YEARS	418	9	2.2	343	9	2.6
30 TO 34 YEARS	501	14	2.8	174	3	1.7
35 TO 39 YEARS	452	20	4.4	98	9	9.2
40 TO 44 YEARS	399	18	4.5	63	3	(B)
SPANISH ORIGIN[3]						
TOTAL	1,497	26	1.7	503	7	1.4
18 AND 19 YEARS	28	-	(B)	126	1	0.8
20 TO 24 YEARS	252	2	0.8	197	2	1.0
25 TO 29 YEARS	330	5	1.5	93	3	3.2
30 TO 34 YEARS	352	8	2.3	51	-	(B)
35 TO 39 YEARS	301	5	1.7	19	-	(B)
40 TO 44 YEARS	234	6	2.6	17	1	(B)
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
ALL RACES						
TOTAL	23,633	539	2.3	8,996	244	2.7
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	3,673	104	2.8	1,375	45	3.3
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS	10,907	257	2.4	3,383	96	2.8
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	9,053	178	2.0	4,238	103	2.4
1 TO 3 YEARS	4,899	108	2.2	2,609	58	2.2
4 OR MORE YEARS	4,154	70	1.7	1,629	45	2.8
4 YEARS	2,730	47	1.7	1,131	29	2.6
5 OR MORE YEARS	1,424	23	1.6	498	16	3.2
WHITE						
TOTAL	20,738	453	2.2	7,044	183	2.6
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	3,077	87	2.8	904	30	3.3
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS	9,639	212	2.2	2,620	70	2.7
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	8,022	154	1.9	3,520	83	2.4
1 TO 3 YEARS	4,339	94	2.2	2,115	43	2.0
4 OR MORE YEARS	3,683	60	1.6	1,405	40	2.8
4 YEARS	2,409	39	1.6	963	26	2.7
5 OR MORE YEARS	1,274	21	1.6	442	14	3.2
BLACK						
TOTAL	1,990	65	3.3	1,569	53	3.4
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	431	13	3.0	412	13	3.2
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS	896	31	3.5	639	21	3.3
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	663	21	3.2	518	19	3.7
1 TO 3 YEARS	417	14	3.4	375	15	4.0
4 OR MORE YEARS	246	7	2.8	143	4	2.8
4 YEARS	170	6	3.5	114	3	2.6
5 OR MORE YEARS	76	1	1.3	29	1	(B)
SPANISH ORIGIN[3]						
TOTAL	1,497	26	1.7	503	7	1.4
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	670	15	2.2	184	2	1.1
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS	534	3	0.6	168	2	1.2
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	293	8	2.7	151	3	2.0
1 TO 3 YEARS	192	4	2.1	120	2	1.7
4 OR MORE YEARS	101	4	4.0	31	1	(B)
4 YEARS	74	2	(B)	18	1	(B)
5 OR MORE YEARS	27	2	(B)	13	-	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table A-1. Percentage of Women Not Reporting on Children Ever Born, by Selected Characteristics—Continued

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TABLE OF CONTENTS)

CHARACTERISTIC	WOMEN EVER MARRIED			WOMEN NEVER MARRIED		
	NUMBER OF WOMEN[1]	NOT REPORTING[2]		NUMBER OF WOMEN[1]	NOT REPORTING[2]	
		NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
ALL RACES						
TOTAL	23,633	539	2.3	8,996	244	2.7
IN LABOR FORCE	15,773	362	2.3	7,150	169	2.4
EMPLOYED	14,680	338	2.3	6,340	150	2.4
UNEMPLOYED	1,093	24	2.2	810	19	2.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	7,860	177	2.3	1,846	75	4.1
WHITE						
TOTAL	20,738	453	2.2	7,044	183	2.6
IN LABOR FORCE	13,728	304	2.2	5,882	134	2.3
EMPLOYED	12,877	286	2.2	5,356	122	2.3
UNEMPLOYED	851	18	2.1	526	12	2.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	7,010	149	2.1	1,162	49	4.2
BLACK						
TOTAL	1,990	65	3.3	1,569	53	3.4
IN LABOR FORCE	1,466	47	3.2	1,012	30	3.0
EMPLOYED	1,281	41	3.2	767	24	3.1
UNEMPLOYED	185	6	3.2	245	6	2.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	524	18	3.4	557	23	4.1
SPANISH ORIGIN[3]						
TOTAL	1,497	26	1.7	503	7	1.4
IN LABOR FORCE	832	17	2.0	331	4	1.2
EMPLOYED	751	15	2.0	292	4	1.4
UNEMPLOYED	81	2	2.5	39	-	(B)
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	665	9	1.4	172	3	1.7
CHILDREN EVER BORN[4]						
ALL RACES						
TOTAL	23,633	539	2.3	8,996	244	2.7
NONE	4,401	83	1.9	7,655	208	2.7
ONE CHILD	5,309	118	2.2	793	18	2.3
TWO CHILDREN	7,452	159	2.1	324	11	3.4
THREE CHILDREN	3,919	113	2.9	112	2	1.8
FOUR OR MORE CHILDREN	2,552	66	2.6	112	5	4.5
WHITE						
TOTAL	20,738	453	2.2	7,044	183	2.6
NONE	4,023	73	1.8	6,492	169	2.6
ONE CHILD	4,656	105	2.3	400	8	2.0
TWO CHILDREN	6,619	132	2.0	104	5	4.8
THREE CHILDREN	3,383	86	2.5	26	-	(B)
FOUR OR MORE CHILDREN	2,057	57	2.8	22	1	(B)
BLACK						
TOTAL	1,990	65	3.3	1,569	53	3.4
NONE	235	7	3.0	829	31	3.7
ONE CHILD	451	10	2.2	368	10	2.7
TWO CHILDREN	549	19	3.5	207	6	2.9
THREE CHILDREN	376	21	5.6	82	2	2.4
FOUR OR MORE CHILDREN	379	8	2.1	83	4	4.8
SPANISH ORIGIN[3]						
TOTAL	1,497	26	1.7	503	7	1.4
NONE	182	4	2.2	382	7	1.8
ONE CHILD	301	6	2.0	71	-	(B)
TWO CHILDREN	435	7	1.6	24	-	(B)
THREE CHILDREN	316	6	1.9	14	-	(B)
FOUR OR MORE CHILDREN	263	3	1.1	12	-	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table A-1. Percentage of Women Not Reporting on Children Ever Born, by Selected Characteristics—Continued

(NUMBER IN THOUSANDS. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TABLE OF CONTENTS)

CHARACTERISTIC	WOMEN EVER MARRIED			WOMEN NEVER MARRIED		
	NUMBER OF WOMEN[1]	NOT REPORTING[2]		NUMBER OF WOMEN[1]	NOT REPORTING[2]	
		NUMBER	PERCENT		NUMBER	PERCENT
REGION						
ALL RACES						
TOTAL	23,633	539	2.3	8,996	244	2.7
NORTHEAST	4,759	109	2.3	2,327	69	3.0
MIDWEST[3]	5,901	126	2.1	2,142	67	3.1
SOUTH	7,148	147	2.1	2,501	58	2.3
WEST	5,825	157	2.7	2,026	50	2.5
WHITE						
TOTAL	20,738	453	2.2	7,044	183	2.6
NORTHEAST	4,317	96	2.2	1,973	51	2.6
MIDWEST[3]	5,445	103	1.9	1,826	48	2.6
SOUTH	5,884	116	2.0	1,607	41	2.6
WEST	5,092	138	2.7	1,638	43	2.6
BLACK						
TOTAL	1,990	65	3.3	1,569	53	3.4
NORTHEAST	333	9	2.7	320	17	5.3
MIDWEST[3]	342	19	5.6	261	19	7.3
SOUTH	1,124	27	2.4	856	16	1.9
WEST	191	10	5.2	132	1	0.8
SPANISH ORIGIN[3]						
TOTAL	1,497	26	1.7	503	7	1.4
NORTHEAST	252	7	2.8	130	1	0.8
MIDWEST	118	2	1.7	26	2	(B)
SOUTH	427	4	0.9	125	1	0.8
WEST	700	13	1.9	222	3	1.4

[1] NUMBERS REFER TO WOMEN IN THE SURVEY SAMPLE; THEY ARE NOT INFLATED ESTIMATES OF THE NATIONAL POPULATION.

[2] "NOT REPORTING" INCLUDES ANY WOMAN UNDER 24 YEARS OF AGE WHO REPORTED FOR CHILDREN EVER BORN A NUMBER WHICH RESULTED IN AN AVERAGE OF MORE THAN ONE BIRTH A YEAR SINCE AGE 14; E.G.; A WOMAN 16 YEARS OLD WHO REPORTS 4 CHILDREN EVER BORN.

[3] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

[4] FOR A WOMAN NOT REPORTING ON THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN, A NUMBER WAS ALLOCATED BY MATCHING HER ON THE BASIS OF SIMILARITY IN SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS WITH A WOMAN WHO DID REPORT THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN.

[5] FORMERLY THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BLANK PAGE

Appendix B. Definitions and Explanations

Population coverage. The data from the Current Population Surveys are for the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Because only a small proportion of women are inmates of institutions, (less than 1 percent of women 15 to 44 years old being institutionalized), the data for the civilian noninstitutional population have a high degree of comparability with data for the total population

Age. The age classification is based on the age of a woman at her last birthday.

Race. The population is implicitly divided in this report into three groups on the basis of race: White, Black, and "other races." The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except White and Black. The tables in this report show data for all races, Whites, and Blacks.

Spanish origin. Persons of Spanish origin in this report are those persons who indicated that their origin was Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish origin. The latter category includes persons from Spain as well as persons with combinations of types of Spanish origins. Persons who reported that they were of one of the specific Spanish origin categories and a non-Spanish category were included in the specific Spanish category. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Children ever born. The question "How many babies has. . .ever had, if any? (Do not count stillbirths)" was asked of all women 18 to 44 years old. When asking about children ever born, interviewers were instructed to include children born to the woman before her present marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home as well as children who were still living in the home. It is possible that some never-married mothers living with one or more of their natural children reported themselves as having been married. In addition, many mothers who first married after the birth of one or more children counted those children, as they were expected to do. Nevertheless, data are probably less complete for births out of wedlock than for births within wedlock.

In filling out the interview schedule, the interviewer entered the number of children ever born from 0 to a terminal category of "10 or more." For purposes of computing the total number of children ever born, the terminal category was counted as 10.

Parity. Parity is the number of children ever born to a woman. In some cases, use of the term "parity" provides a less cumbersome expression, e.g., "two-parity women" as opposed to "women with two children ever born."

Birth cohort. A birth cohort is a group of persons who were born in a specified calendar period.

Marriage cohort. A marriage cohort is a group of women who were first married in a specified time period, regardless of any subsequent changes in marital status.

Marital status. Data refer to marital status at the time of the survey. All women may be categorized as either single (never married) or ever married, the latter consisting of women who are married, widowed, or divorced. In the section on children ever born, two categories of married women are shown, "husband present" or "husband absent" (including separated), in order to show whether or not the husband is a member of the household.

Household. A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

A household includes related family members and any unrelated persons, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters.

Family and household concepts. A family is defined in this report as a group of two or more persons, including the person maintaining the household, who live in the same household and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. A married-couple family is a "family" maintained by a husband and wife. The householder refers to the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

owned or rented (maintained). A person maintaining a household who lives alone or with one or more unrelated persons is regarded as a "nonfamily householder." Persons unrelated to the person maintaining the household are regarded as "other persons living with no relatives." The person designated as the householder is the "reference person" to whom the relationship of all other household members, if any, is recorded.

Household relationship.

1. *Female householder* is a woman reported as the person maintaining a household in which no one is listed as her husband. Such a woman may be single (never married), married, widowed, or divorced. She may live alone, with relatives, and/or with nonrelatives.

2. *Wife in a married-couple family* is a woman living with her husband in a "family."

3. *Other relative of householder* is a person living in a household who is related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the person maintaining the household but who is not the householder's spouse.

4. *Nonrelative of householder* is a person living in a household who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the person maintaining the household.

Geographic regions. The four major regions of the United States, for which data are presented in this report, represent groups of States, as follows:

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Midwest (formerly North Central): Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence. The population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) constitutes the metropolitan population. Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central county. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties.

Tables showing metropolitan-nonmetropolitan estimates have been omitted from this report. The Current Population Survey was undergoing a major geographic redesign when the data for this report were collected, which affected the estimates of geographic components. The purpose of the redesign was to systematically replace the old sample which was based on 1970 census geography with a new sample reflective of the metropolitan-nonmetropolitan distribution as of 1984. Publication of metropolitan-nonmetropolitan estimates will resume following the end of redesign phase-in in late 1985.

Farm population. The farm population consists of all persons living in rural terrritory on places from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold, or normally would have been sold, in the reporting year (for the CPS the preceding 12 months). Persons in summer camps, motels, and tourist camps, and those living on rented places where no land is used for farming, are classified as nonfarm.

Years of school completed. Data on years of school completed in this report were derived from the combination of answers to questions concerning the highest grade of school attended by the person and whether or not that grade was finished. The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in schools which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree.

Labor force and employment status. The definitions of labor force and employment status in this report relate to the civilian noninstitutional population 15 years old and over.

Employed. Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the specified week, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs. Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, painting or repairing own home, etc.) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are those civilians who, during the survey week, had no employment but were available for work and (1) had engaged in any specific jobseeking activity *within the past 4 weeks*, such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or being on a union or professional register (2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

In labor force. Persons are classified as in the labor force if they were employed as civilians, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces during the survey week. The "civilian labor force" includes all civilians classified as employed or unemployed.

Not in labor force. All civilians who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in labor force." This group who are neither employed nor seeking work includes persons engaged only in own home housework, attending school, or unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness; persons who are retired or too old to work, seasonal workers, for whom the survey week fell in an off season, and the voluntarily idle. Persons doing only unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Occupation. Data on occupation are shown for the employed and relate to the job held during the survey week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week. The occupation groupings used here are the major groups used in the 1980 Census of Population. The composition of the groups is shown in 1980 Census of Population, Vol. 1, *Characteristics of the Population, Chapter C, General Social and Economic Characteristics, U.S. Summary*.

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. The major occupation groups are combined into summary groups as follows:

Managerial-professional: executive, administrative and managerial; and professional specialty.

Technical, sales, and administrative support: technical and related support; sales; and administrative support.

Service occupations: private household; service, except household.

Farming, forestry, and fishing.

Precision production, craft, and repair.

Operators, fabricators, and laborers: machine operators; transportation and material moving; handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.

Family money income. Family money income represents the total money income of all members of the family. Family money income in this report is limited to money income before payment of Federal, State, local, or Social Security taxes and before any other types of deductions such as union dues and Medicare premiums. Total money income is the sum of the amounts received from wages and salaries, self-employment income (including losses), Social Security, Supplemental Security income, public assistance, interest, dividends, rent, veteran's payments, unemployment and worker's compensations, and any other source of money income which was regularly received.

It should be noted that the income estimates cited in this report are based on money income alone and do not include the value of noncash benefits such as food stamps, subsidized school lunches and public housing, Medicaid, Medicare, employer contributions for pension and health plans, and other fringe benefits that are additional sources of noncash income for many individuals. These elements should be considered when comparing income levels.

Income data in this report are based on the respondent's estimate of total family income in broad, fixed income levels. Previous research has shown that the use of broad income intervals to record money income tends to reduce the rate of nonreporting while increasing the likelihood that the amounts reported will be significantly understated as compared with results from more detailed questions.

In the June 1984 survey, family income was transcribed from information first obtained at the time a household entered the Current Population Survey and updated when it reentered the survey. For about one-fourth of the sample the data are for the 12-month period ending in June 1984 and for the other fourths the data are for years ending in March, April, and May 1984.

Rounding of estimates. Individual numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Derived measures are based on unrounded numbers when possible; otherwise, they are based on the rounded numbers.

Symbols. A dash (—) represents zero or a number which rounds to zero. The symbol "<" means less than. "B" means that the base is too small to show the derived measure; "NA" means not available; and "X" means not applicable.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BLANK PAGE

Appendix C. Source and Reliability of Estimates

SOURCE OF DATA

The estimates in this report are based on data obtained from the Bureau of the Census collected in the Current Population Survey (CPS). The sources of data in each text table and for each figure can be found at the bottom of that table or figure. Brief descriptions of the sources of data and the procedures by which data were obtained are presented below.

Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS estimates in this report are based on data obtained in the June surveys of 1976, and 1980 to 1984. The monthly CPS deals mainly with labor force data for the civilian noninstitutional population. Questions relating to labor force participation are asked about each member 14 years old and over in each sample household. In addition, supplementary questions are asked each June about the fertility of American women.

The present CPS sample was initially selected from the 1970 census files and is continuously updated to reflect new construction. The current CPS sample is located in 629 areas comprising 1,148 counties, independent cities, and minor civil divisions in the Nation. In June 1984, approximately 60,500 occupied households were eligible for interview. Of this number, about 2,500 occupied units were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason.

The redesigned CPS sample was selected from the 1980 census files.Phase-in of the new sample began in April 1984. Continue to use the parameters given on table C-6 at this time.

The following table provides a description of some aspects of the CPS sample designs in use during the referenced data collection periods.

Description of the Current Population Survey for the June Supplement

Time period	Number of sample areas[1]	Households eligible	
		Interviewed	Not interviewed
June 1976.....	461	45,000	2,000
June 1980.....	629	63,000	3,000
June 1981 to June 1984.....	629	58,000	2,500

[1]These areas were chosen to provide coverage in each State and the District of Columbia.

The estimation procedure used for the monthly CPS data involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the total civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from decennial censuses; statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. The independent population estimates used in this report to obtain data for June 1980 and later are based on the 1980 decennial census. Data for 1976 were obtained using independent population estimates based on the 1970 decennial census.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Since the CPS estimates in this report are based on samples, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey—sampling and nonsampling. The standard errors provided for this report primarily indicate the magnitude of the samplaing error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. The full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Nonsampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness on the part of respondents to provide correct information, inability to recall information, errors made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

Undercoverage in the CPS results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Overall undercoverage, as compared to the level of the 1980 decennial census, is about 7 percent. It is known that CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. Generally, under-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

coverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks and other races combined than for Whites. Ratio estimation to independent age-sex-race population controls partially corrects for the bias due to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics than interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race group. Further, the independent population controls used have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the decennial census.

In addition to the basic CPS noninterview and the above mentioned sources of undercoverage in the CPS, several sources of response error with respect to fertility of American women have been identified.

Regarding the question on children ever born, 2.3 percent of the ever-married women and 2.7 percent of the single women were counted as "not reporting" (Appendix A). These percentages include women who were not contacted by the interviewer or who refused to answer the questions.

In these instances, the number of children ever born was imputed, based on a match of these women with other women of similar characteristics who did report children ever born. Tables presenting rates of children ever born are based on all women in the sample, including women with an imputed value for number of children ever born.

The June 1984 CPS included single women 18 to 44 years old among those asked about previous childbearing. Consequently, there is the likelihood of some deliberate misreporting of the facts, especially among women who perceive out-of-wedlock childbearing as bearing a social, moral, or legal stigma. It is also quite possible that the level of misreporting may differ systematically according to various demographic and social characteristics.

For additional information on nonsampling error, including the possible impact on CPS data, refer to Statistical Policy Working Paper 3, *An Error Profile: Employment as Measured by the Current Population Survey*, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1978 and Technical Paper 40, *The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology*, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Sampling variability. The standard errors given in the following tables are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variation that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the entire population was surveyed. The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct confidence intervals, ranges that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were selected, each of these being surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average of all possible samples.
2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

The average estimate derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. However, for a particular sample, one can say with a specified confidence that the average estimate derived from all possible samples is included in the confidence interval.

Standard errors may also be used to perform hypothesis testing, a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. The most common types of hypotheses appearing in this report are: 1) the population parameters are identical, versus 2) they are different. An example of this would be comparing the fertility ratio of White women versus the fertility ratio of Black women 18 to 44 years old. Tests may be performed at various levels of significance, where a level of significance is the probability of concluding that the parameters are different when, in fact, they are identical. All statements of comparison in the text have passed an hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of significance or better, and most have passed an hypothesis test at the 0.05 level of significance or better. This means that, for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference between parameters is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. For the other differences, where the estimated difference between parameters is between 1.6 and 2.0 times the standard error of the difference, the statement of comparison is qualified in some way; e.g., by use of the phrase "some evidence."

Note when using small estimates. Percent distributions and ratios are shown in this report only when the base of the statistic is greater than 75,000 for any data collected in the June 1976 or June 1980 through 1984 CPS. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that summary measures would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated numbers are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for the corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as may serve each user's needs. Similarly, estimated numbers of children ever born per 1,000 women and birth expectations data are shown in the report only when the associated number of women is greater than 75,000.

Comparability with other data. Data from sources other than the Census Bureau may be subject to both higher sampling

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

and nonsampling variability. In addition, data obtained from the CPS are not entirely comparable with data obtained from other sources. This is due in large part to differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an additional component of error not reflected in the standard error tables. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing results between these different sources.

Caution should also be used when comparing CPS estimates for 1980 and later, which reflect 1980 census-based population controls, to those for 1976, which reflect 1970 census-based population controls. This change in population controls had relatively little impact on summary measures such as means, medians, and percent distributions, but did have a significant impact on levels. For example, use of 1980-based population controls resulted in about a 2-percent increase in the civilian noninstitutional population and in the number of families and households. Thus, estimates of levels for 1980 and later will differ from those for earlier years by more than what could be attributed to actual changes in the population and these differences could be disproportionately greater for certain subpopulation groups than for the total population.

Standard errors for data based on the CPS. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a large number of estimates and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. Therefore, instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, generalized sets of standard errors are provided for various types of characteristics. As a result, the sets of standard errors provided give an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error of an estimate rather than the precise standard error.

The figures presented in tables C-1 and C-2 are approximations to standard errors of estimated numbers and estimated percentages. The figures presented in table C-3 are approximations to standard errors of estimated fertility ratios. Estimated standard errors for specific characteristics cannot be obtained from tables C-1, C-2, and C-3 without the use of the factors in table C-5. These factors must be applied to the standard errors in order to adjust for the combined effect of sample design and estimating procedure on the value of the characteristic. Standard errors for intermediate values not shown in the generalized tables for standard errors may be approximated by interpolation.

Table C-1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers

Size of estimates (thousands)	Standard error
20	6
50	9
100	13
250	21
500	29
1,000	41
2,500	64
5,000	88
10,000	118
25,000	152
50,000	86

Two parameters are used (denoted "a" and "b") to calculate standard errors for each type of characteristic; they are presented in table C-6. These parameters were used to calculate the standard errors in tables C-1 and C-2 and to calculate the factors in table C-5. They also may be used to calculate directly the standard errors for estimated numbers and percentages. Methods for direct computation are given in the following sections.

Standard errors of estimated numbers. The approximate standard error, σ_x, of an estimated number shown in this report can be obtained in two ways. It may be obtained by use of this formula

$$\sigma_x = f\sigma \qquad (1)$$

where x is the size of the estimate, f is the appropriate factor from table C-5, and σ is the standard error of the estimate obtained by interpolation from table C-1. This can be accomplished by using the following:

$$\sigma_{XA} = \sigma_{X1} + \left(\frac{XA-X1}{X2-X1}\right)(\sigma_{X2} - \sigma_{X1})$$

where

X1 = lower estimate,

σ_{X1} = standard error of X1,

Table C-2. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentages					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
75	1.5	2.1	3.3	4.5	6.5	7.5
100	1.3	1.8	2.8	3.9	5.6	6.5
250	0.8	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.6	4.1
500	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.5	2.9
1,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.1
2,500	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9
10,000	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
25,000	0.08	0.12	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
50,000	0.06	0.08	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.3

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table C-3. Standard Errors of Estimated Fertility Ratios

Number of women[1] (thousands)	Children ever born per 1,000 women							
	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000
75	96	165	233	300	367	434	500	567
100	83	143	202	260	318	376	433	491
250	51	93	129	164	198	234	274	315
500	36	66	92	116	140	166	194	222
750	30	54	74	95	114	135	158	181
1,000	26	47	64	82	99	117	137	158
2,000	18	33	45	58	70	83	97	112
5,000	11	20	29	37	44	52	61	70
10,000	9	15	20	26	31	38	44	50
15,000	7	12	16	21	26	29	35	41
20,000	6	11	15	19	23	27	31	35
25,000	5	9	12	16	20	24	28	32
30,000	5	8	12	15	19	22	25	29
35,000	4	8	11	14	17	20	23	27
50,000	4	7	9	12	15	17	20	22

[1]It should be noted that for data involving one event per woman, e.g., one child ever born, table C-2, the table of standard errors of percentages should be used (by dividing the ratio of the number of children per 1,000 women by 10 to get a ratio of the number of children per 100 women).

$X2$ = upper estimate,
σ_{X2} = standard error of X2,
XA = actual estimate, and
σ_{XA} = the standard error to be calculated.

Alternatively, standard errors may be approximated by formula (2), from which the standard errors were calculated in table C-1. Use of this formula will provide more accurate results than the use of formula (1) above.

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \qquad (2)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in table C-6 associated with the particular type of characteristic.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of an estimated number. Table 2 of this report shows that there were 2,387,000 Spanish-origin women 18-34 years old in 1984. Using formula (2) with a = -0.000042 and b = 2193 from table C-6, the approximate standard error[1] is:

$$\sigma_x \sqrt{(-0.000042)(2{,}387{,}000)^2 + (2193)(2{,}387{,}000)} = 71{,}000$$

Using the 71,000 estimate of standard error, the 68-percent confidence interval as shown by the data is from 2,316,000 to 2,458,000. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. Similarly, we could conclude with 95-percent confidence that the number of Spanish-origin women 18 to 34 years old reporting on children ever born in 1983 lies within the interval from 2,245,000 to 2,529,000 (using twice the standard error).

Standard errors of estimated percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the factor or parameters indicated by the numerator. The approximate standard error, $\sigma_{(x,p)}$ of an estimated percentage, p, on a base of size x can be obtained by use of the formula

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = f\sigma \qquad (3)$$

In this formula f is the appropriate factor from table C-5 and σ is the standard error of the percentage obtained by interpolation from table C-2. Alternatively, the standard errors may be approximated by formula (4), from which the standard errors in table C-2 were calculated. Direct computation of

Table C-4. F for Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women

Number of children per 1,000 women	F
500	1.05
1,000	1.14
1,500	1.18
2,000	1.22
2,500	1.26
3,000	1.30
3,500	1.34
4,000	1.38

[1]Using formula (1), table C-1, and the appropriate factor from table C-5, the approximate standard error is 1.14 X 62,000 = 71,000.

where

$$62{,}000 = 41{,}000 + \left(\frac{2{,}387{,}000 - 1{,}000{,}000}{2{,}500{,}000 - 1{,}000{,}000}\right)(64{,}000 - 41{,}000)$$

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table C-5. "f" Factors to be Applied to Generalized Standard Errors in Tables C-1, C-2, and C-3

Characteristic	"f" factors for persons
United States, regions or metropolitan residences:	
CPS, total, White or Black women[1]	1.00
CPS, Spanish-origin women[1]	1.14
CPS, farm women	(2)
CPS, total or White births[1]	1.35
CPS, Black births[1]	(2)
CPS, Spanish-origin births[1]	(2)

[1]Apply a factor of 1.22 to these factors for nonmetropolitan characteristics only.
[2]"f" factors are not available for these characteristics, use the "a" and "b" parameters given in table C-6 and formula (2) or (4).

$\sigma_{(x,p)}$ will give more accurate results than use of the standard error table and the factors.

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x}(p)\,(100 - p)} \qquad (4)$$

Here x is the number in the subclass of women which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0<p<100$), and b is the parameter in table C-6 associated with the particular type of characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a percentage. Table 4c shows that of the 6,442,000 Black women 18-44 years old, 465,000 or 7.2 percent had a child in the last year. Using formula (4), with b=1698 from table C-6, the approximate standard errors[2] of 7.2 percent is

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{1698}{6{,}442{,}000}\,(7.2)\,(92.8)} = 0.4$$

Consequently, the 68-percent confidence interval of the percentage of Black women 18 to 44 years old who had a child in the last year is 6.8 to 7.6 percent, and the 95 percent confidence interval is from 6.4 to 8.0 percent.

Standard error of a difference. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to

$$\sigma_{(x,y)} = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2}$$

where σ_x and σ_y are the standard errors of the estimates x and y; the estimates can be of numbers, percentages, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will over-(under-) estimate the true standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference between percentages. Table 1 of this report shows that in 1984, 38.8 percent of the 42,230,000 White women 18-44 years old had no children, whereas 30.0 percent of the 6,442,000 Black women 18-44 years old had no children. Thus, the apparent difference in the percentages between these two groups of women is 8.8. Using table C-6 and formula (4) the standard error, $\sigma_{(y,p)}$ on 38.8 percent is approximately 0.3, and on 30.0 percent is approximately 0.7. Using formula (5), the standard error of the estimated difference of 8.8 percent is about

$$\sigma_{(x,y)} = \sqrt{(0.3)^2 + (0.7)^2} \doteq 0.8$$

This means that the 68-percent confidence interval around the difference is from 8.0 to 9.6, and the 95-percent confidence interval is from 7.2 to 10.4. Since this interval does not include zero, we can conclude with 95 percent confidence that the percentage of White women 18 to 44 years old with no children is greater than the percentage of Black women in the same age range with no children.

Standard error of a fertility ratio. A separate standard error table, table C-3, provides standard errors for both number of children ever born and number of expected lifetime births per 1,000 women. The sampling variability on the ratio of children born per 1,000 women depends on the shape of the distribution on which the ratio is based, the size of the sample, the sample design, and the use of ratio estimates.

Table C-3 was formed by using the following equation:

$$\sigma_{(1{,}000x)} = \frac{FR}{N}\sqrt{\Sigma n^2 x_n - \frac{(\Sigma n x_n)^2}{N}} \qquad (6)$$

where $\sigma_{(1,000x)}$ is the standard error of a fertility ratio per 1,000 women,

Table C-6. "a" and "b" Parameters for Estimated Numbers and Percentages of Women

Characteristic	Parameters	
	a	b
United States, regions or metropolitan residences:		
CPS, total, White or Black women[1]	-0.000031	1698
CPS, Spanish-origin women[1]	-0.000042	2193
CPS, farm women	0.000042	3243
CPS, total or White births[1]	-0.000006	3096
CPS, Black births[1]	0.000714	3028
CPS, Spanish-origin births[1]	0.001386	4451

[1]Apply a factor of 1.5 to these parameters for nonmetropolitan characteristics only.

[2]Using formula (3), table C-2, and the appropriate factor from table C-5, the approximate standard error is 1.00 x 0.4 = 0.4.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

R is a constant which depends upon the size of the sample. For 1984, $R = 1{,}000\sqrt{1{,}170} = 34{,}200$,

n is the specific number of children ever born or expected (n=0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7 +),

x_n is the estimated number of women who have n children ever born or expected,

N is the total number of women $= \sum_{n=o}^{7+} x_n$, and

F is dependent on the particular sample design used for this survey and is also a function of the magnitude of the ratio of children ever born or expected per 1,000 women. The values of F used in compiling the standard error table are listed in table C-4.

It should be noted that for data involving only one event per woman, e.g., one additional birth expected, table C-2, the table of standard errors of percentages, should be used (with the ratio adjusted to a per-100 basis when ratios are on a per 1,000 basis). For data involving two or more possible events per woman, table C-3, the table of standard errors of estimated fertility ratios should be used.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a fertility ratio. Table 2A. of this report shows that in 1984, ever-married women 25-34 years old had 1,615 children ever-born per 1,000 women. Table 2A also shows that there were 16,401,000 ever-married women. Table C-3 shows the standard error of 1,615 children ever-born per 1,000 women with a base of 16,401,000 women to be approximately 17. Since the factor for all women found in table C-5 is 1.00, the standard error remains 17 per 1,000 women.

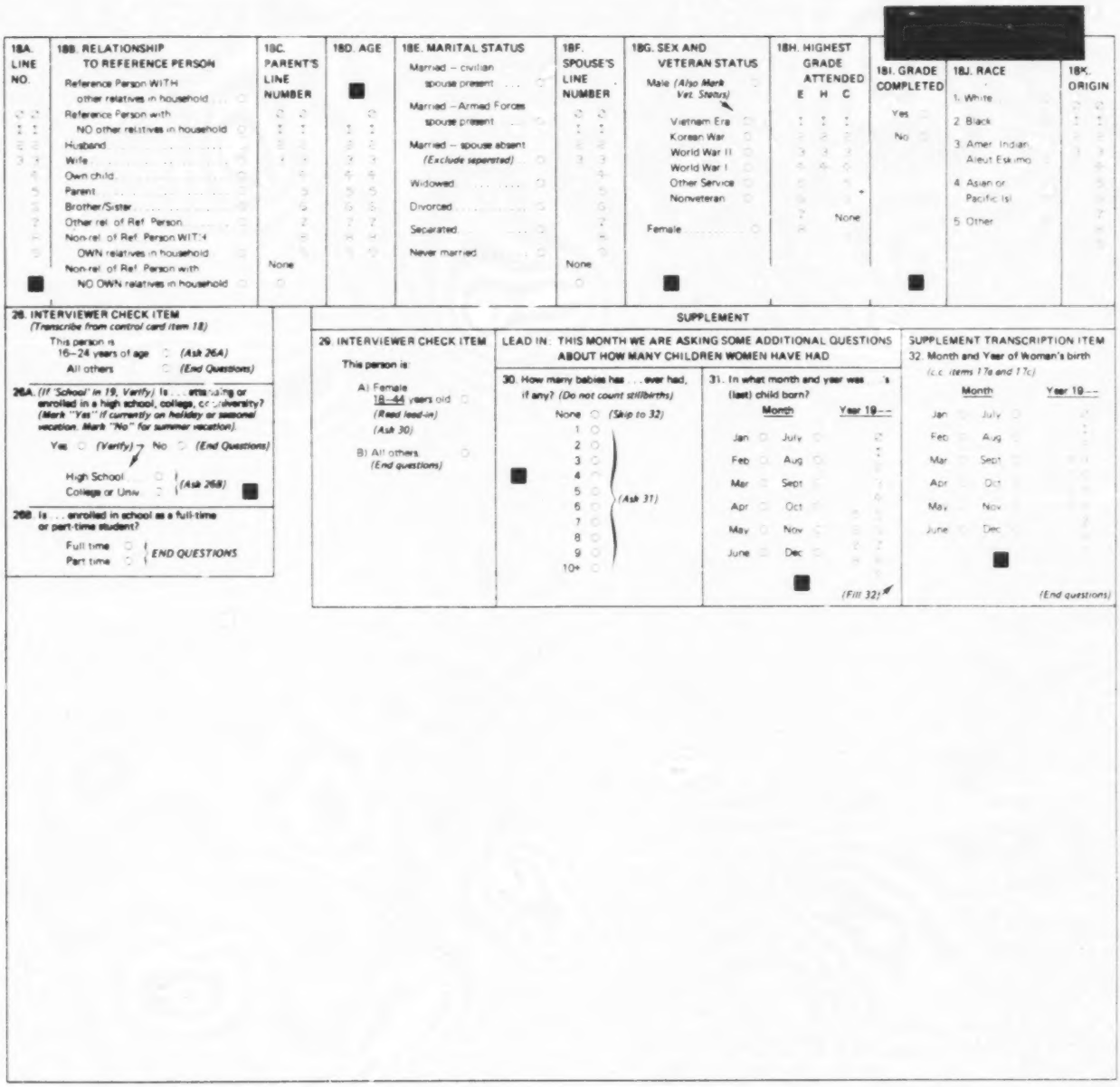
Consequently, the 68-percent confidence interval for the fertility ratio is from 1,598 to 1,632 children ever born per 1,000 ever-married women, and the 95-percent confidence interval is from 1,581 to 1,649 children ever born per 1,000 ever married women 25-34 years old.

Note when an estimate is a large subset of a given age-sex-race group. The standard errors of estimated numbers as calculated for this report are not applicable to estimates of total women by age or race. As estimates by age, sex and race are independently derived totals, they are not subject to any sampling error. Because of the use of ratio estimation, any published number which is a large subset of a given age-sex-race group (i.e., 50 percent or more) will have a sampling error smaller than that shown in table C-1. For such items, a closer approximation to the standard errors can be obtained by using the population of the age-sex-race group as the base of the percentage and converting the standard errors in table C-2 from percentages to numbers by multiplying them by the bases.

For example, table 2 of this report shows that in 1984 there were 21,484,000 ever married women 18 to 34 years old. If this figure was a subset of a considerably larger independent age-race group, the standard error on this estimate would be taken from table C-1. However, since the figure of 21,484,000 ever married women represents approximately 61.7 percent of the 34,798,000 total women 18 to 34 years old, a close approximation to the sampling error of 61.7 percent on a base of 34,798,000 is approximately 0.4 percent. Thus the standard error of 21,484,000 would be about 139,000 (=34,798,000 x 0.004).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Appendix D. Facsimile of June 1984 Supplemental Questionnaire



18A. LINE NO.

18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON
- Reference Person WITH other relatives in household
- Reference Person with NO other relatives in household
- Husband
- Wife
- Own child
- Parent
- Brother/Sister
- Other rel. of Ref. Person
- Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN relatives in household
- Non-rel. of Ref. Person with NO OWN relatives in household

18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER
- None

18D. AGE

18E. MARITAL STATUS
- Married – civilian spouse present
- Married – Armed Forces spouse present
- Married – spouse absent *(Exclude seperated)*
- Widowed
- Divorced
- Separated
- Never married

18F. SPOUSE'S LINE NUMBER
- None

18G. SEX AND VETERAN STATUS
- Male *(Also Mark Vet. Status)*
  - Vietnam Era
  - Korean War
  - World War II
  - World War I
  - Other Service
  - Nonveteran
- Female

18H. HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED
E H C
- None

18I. GRADE COMPLETED
- Yes
- No

18J. RACE
1. White
2. Black
3. Amer. Indian, Aleut Eskimo
4. Asian or Pacific Isl.
5. Other

18K. ORIGIN

26. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM *(Transcribe from control card item 18)*
This person is
- 16–24 years of age *(Ask 26A)*
- All others *(End Questions)*

26A. *(If 'School' in 19, Verify)* Is . . . attending or enrolled in a high school, college, or university? *(Mark "Yes" if currently on holiday or seasonal vacation. Mark "No" for summer vacation).*
- Yes *(Verify)*
- No *(End Questions)*

- High School
- College or Univ. *(Ask 26B)*

26B. Is . . . enrolled in school as a full-time or part-time student?
- Full time
- Part time *END QUESTIONS*

SUPPLEMENT

29. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM
This person is
- A) Female 18–44 years old *(Read lead-in) (Ask 30)*
- B) All others *(End questions)*

LEAD IN: THIS MONTH WE ARE ASKING SOME ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ABOUT HOW MANY CHILDREN WOMEN HAVE HAD

30. How many babies has . . . ever had, if any? *(Do not count stillbirths)*
- None *(Skip to 32)*
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10+

(Ask 31)

31. In what month and year was . . . 's (last) child born?

Month — Year 19--
- Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June
- July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec

(Fill 32)

SUPPLEMENT TRANSCRIPTION ITEM

32. Month and Year of Woman's birth *(c.c. items 17a and 17c)*

Month — Year 19--
- Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June
- July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec

(End questions)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LOCAL AREA PERSONAL INCOME 1978-83

Statistics for 1978–83:

Personal income
- Total
- Per capita
- By type of income

Earnings by industry

Covering:

Counties
Metropolitan Areas
States
Regions
United States

In nine volumes, each containing a methodology.
- Summary volume
- Eight regional volumes

Volume	Area/Title	GPO Stock Number	Price
1	Summary	003-010-00145-3	$6.00
2	New England Region	003-010-00146-1	$2.75
3	Mideast Region	003-010-00147-0	$4.00
4	Great Lakes Region	003-010-00148-8	$6.50
5	Plains Region	003-010-00149-6	$8.00
6	Southeast Region	003-010-00150-0	$13.00
7	Southwest Region	003-010-00151-8	$5.00
8	Rocky Mountain Region	003-010-00152-6	$3.75
9	Far West Region	003-010-00153-4	$3.75

GPO publications can be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, (202) 783-3238.

Estimates are also available on magnetic tape and microfiche from the Bureau of Economic Anaysis, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230, (202) 523-0777.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

*U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1985-491-060:40007

RELATED CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Series P-20 (Population Characteristics)

No. 8	Differential Fertility: June 1946
No. 18	Fertility: April 1947
No. 27	Marital Fertility: April 1949
No. 29	Estimated Net Reproduction Rates for the White Population, by Counties: April 1935 to April 1940
No. 46	Fertility of the Population: April 1952
No. 65	Fertility of the Population: April 1954
No. 84	Fertility of the Population: March 1957
No. 108	Marriage, Fertility, and Childspacing: August 1959
No. 136	Continuing Increase in the Average Number of Children Ever Born: 1940 to 1964
No. 147	Fertility of the Population: June 1964 and March 1962
No. 184	Women by Number of Own Children Under 5 Years Old: 1968 and 1967
No. 186	Marriage, Fertility, and Childspacing: June 1965
No. 196	Changes in the Average Number of Children Ever Born to Women: 1960 to November 1969
No. 203	Fertility of the Population: January 1969
No. 205	Women by Number of Own Children Under 5 Years Old: March 1969
No. 211	Previous and Prospective Fertility: 1967
No. 226	Fertility Variations by Ethnic Origin: November 1969
No. 248	Birth Expectations and Fertility: June 1972
No. 263	Fertility Histories and Birth Expectations of American Women: June 1971
No. 265	Fertility Expectations of American Women: June 1973
No. 277	Fertility Expectations of American Women: Une 1974
No. 301	Fertility of American Women: June 1975
No. 308	Fertility of American Women: June 1976
No. 315	Trends in Childspacing: June 1975
No. 325	Fertility of American Women: June 1977
No. 341	Fertility of American Women: June 1978
No. 358	Fertility of American Women: June 1979
No. 375	Fertility of American Women: June 1980
No. 378	Fertility of American Women: June 1981
No. 385	Childspacing Among Birth Cohorts of American Women: 1905 to 1959
No. 387	Fertility of American Women: June 1982
No. 395	Fertility of American Women: June 1983

Series P-23 (Special Studies)

No. 4	Estimated Net Reproduction Rates for the White Population, by Counties: April 1945 to 1950 and 1935 to 1940
No. 36	Fertility Indicators: 1970
No. 63	Premarital Fertility: 1976
No. 70	Perspectives on American Fertility
No. 117	Trends in Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers
No. 123	International Fertility Indicators
No. 129	Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers: June 1982

Note: For further information on the availability of the above-mentioned reports, write to:
Subscriber Services Section
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

BEST COPY AVAILABLE